…entary Classics

CAESAR

GALLIC WAR VII

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Elementary Classics.

GAI IULI CAESARIS
DE BELLO GALLICO
COMMENTARIORUM VII.

Edited, for the Use of Schools,

BY

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PLANS AND MAPS.

INTRODUCTION.

Gaïus Julius Caesar was born on the 12th day of July, probably in the year 102 B.C.,* the same year which witnessed the destruction of the Teutoni by Marius his uncle. The training of his early years taught him to favour the popular party, and while he was yet a mere boy, the vote of the people in the *comitia tributa* conferred on him the office of Flâmen Dialis, or priest of Jupiter. At the age of nineteen he married the daughter of Cinna, next to Marius the most prominent member of the democratical party at Rome. The nephew of Marius and son-in-law of Cinna could hardly hope to escape Sulla's watchful eye, and we find the dictator bidding him repudiate his wife. Gaius' spirited refusal so enraged Sulla, that only with the greatest difficulty was his life spared.

Seeing that Rome during Sulla's tenure of power was no place for him, he took part in the wars then going on in the east, and distinguished himself therein. On Sulla's death he returned to Rome, but took no part in the premature outbreak of Lepidus,

* This is the date given by Mommsen.

the political turncoat, who, after trying to change Sulla's constitution, broke out into rebellion. Caesar refused to strike until the blow would be decisive, and also mistrusted Lepidus as a fitting colleague in that regeneration of the State which he had already marked out as his life-work. This policy was begun by an attack on Dolabella (77 B.C.), who had, as proconsul, oppressed the province of Macedonia in the most shameless manner. Lust, greed, and rapine had marked his rule, and the young Caesar had an excellent case. But vested interests were at stake. The whole body of nobles took fright, and gold was freely spent to ensure the acquittal of Dolabella.

A man who would move crowds must be eloquent, and Caesar now went to Rhodes to study under the great rhetorician Apollonius Molo. On his voyage thither he was taken by the pirates, who, to the disgrace of the Roman generals, infested those seas. The mischance nearly cut his life short, but in the end it did but display his promptness and energy. Released on the payment of a ransom of 50 talents (£12,000), the same day he gathered a force at Miletus, surprised his late captors, and there and then crucified them as a terror and example to others.

When soon after this he returned to Rome, he found all political power in the hands of the Senate: Metellus, Lucullus, Crassus, and Pompey held the chief offices of state. But Caesar continued to be the people's favourite, and ingratiated himself with them

still more. He did not, indeed, put himself forward, but each act of high-handed robbery—and such acts were not few—put a valuable card into the hands of one who knew how to play it, and gave him more influence with the masses, who were, sooner or later, to settle matters with their old foes.

In or about 69 B.C. Caesar was made Military Tribune; and about the same time, his wife Cornelia dying, he allied himself to Piso by marrying his daughter Calpurnia. Next year, in spite of the furious opposition of the nobles, he was elected to the Quaestorship, the first step on the ladder of public office. It was not long before he had an opportunity of showing alike his political sympathies and his courage. For years the very name of Marius had been unheard at Rome except in a whisper. But now, on the death of his aunt, the widow of Marius, Caesar not only took occasion publicly to praise Marius, but even carried his bust in the funeral procession. Moreover, about the same time, he obtained the recall from exile of Cinna, his brother-in-law, and of those members of the conspiracy of Lepidus, who, after their leader's death, had joined Sertorius in Spain.

The next year (B.C. 67), Pompey, who in his consulate (B.C. 70) had deserted the senatorial party, had vast powers conferred on him by the Gabinian law; and Caesar, who regarded the step as necessary, and at the same time wished Pompey to be away from

Rome, warmly supported his claims. In B.C. 65 Caesar was elected Aedile, with Bibulus for his colleague, and the pair worked well together; Bibulus supplied the money, Caesar spent it. They decorated the Forum, built the Julian basilica, and, when in the games which they gave they were limited to 320 gladiators, they accoutred these with silver. Two years later Caesar became chief officer of the Roman religion by being elected Pontifex Maximus.

In B.C. 62 he was elected Praetor, and in the year following went to Spain as Pro-praetor, where he at once proceeded to reduce the unruly tribes in the north and west, and where he first showed signs of his brilliant powers of generalship. He was proclaimed Imperator by his soldiers, and the Senate, grudgingly, but of necessity, gave him the honour of a triumph.

On his return to Rome he formed that coalition with Pompey and Crassus which is known as the First Triumvirate. Its three members were incongruous enough, but were held together for a time partly by identity of interests, partly by the personal influence of Caesar himself. The coalition presented a double front, opposing on the one hand the Senate, on the other hand the extreme radicals. Crassus, the capitalist, wished the coming changes which were seen to be inevitable, to be as slight as possible.

The next year saw Caesar Consul, and Bibulus was again his colleague. But the agreement between them

was now less happy. Bibulus was a strong aristocrat, but quite unable to resist Caesar's measures, and soon shut himself up in his house, thereby virtually abdicating office, and leaving the field open for energetic action. The measures which were thus passed with comparative ease were many in number and important. All the transactions of the Senate were to be published; an agrarian law was passed; Ptolemy of Egypt and Ariovistus the German were proclaimed "friends of the Roman people"; the worst grievances of the provincials were remedied, and bribery was checked. All this time Bibulus was watching the heavens, and declaring these doings invalid; but his voice was disregarded, and the joke was current that the two consuls were Julius and Caesar. On his term of office drawing to an end, Vatinius, a tribune of the people and a partisan of Caesar's, proposed and passed a bill which gave Caesar command in Cisalpine Gaul for five years with three legions; the Senate, not to be outdone, added a fourth legion and extended his proconsular powers over Further Gaul and the Alps.

The Helvetii, a powerful Gallic tribe occupying the greater part of what is now Switzerland, had begun to feel the pressure of continuous immigration from Germany, and had resolved to win new and more fertile lands in the heart of Gaul. Caesar followed and almost annihilated their forces, sending the remnant back to their homes to serve as a barrier

against the German invaders. The same year he defeated the Suebi, a German tribe which under Ariovistus had passed over into Gaul.

In B.C. 57 he defeated the Belgae, in B.C. 56 the west and south-west parts of Gaul, in B.C. 55 and 54 he crossed twice into Britain, and in the latter year into Germany; in B.C. 53 he quelled various insurrections and took stern reprisals from the Eburones, a tribe which had the year before destroyed a Roman detachment in garrison. This brings us down to the date of the events recorded in Book vii.

[This edition is an adaptation, with many alterations, of part of our larger edition of Caesar's Commentaries. The plans of Gergovia and Alesia are taken from von Kampen.]

C. IULI CAESARIS
DE BELLO GALLICO
COMMENTARIUS SEPTIMUS.

THE WAR WITH VERCINGETORIX.

A new rising planned.

Quieta Gallia, Caesar, ut constituerat, in Italiam 1
ad conventus agendos proficiscitur. Ibi
cognoscit de Clodii caede, de senatusque
consulto certior factus, ut omnes iuniores Italiae con-
iurarent, delectum tota provincia habere instituit.
Eae res in Galliam Transalpinam celeriter perferuntur. 2
Addunt ipsi et affingunt rumoribus Galli, quod res
poscere videbatur, retineri urbano motu Caesarem
neque in tantis dissensionibus ad exercitum venire
posse. Hac impulsi occasione, qui iam ante se populi 3
Romani imperio subiectos dolerent, liberius atque
audacius de bello consilia inire incipiunt. Indictis 4
inter se principes Galliae conciliis silvestribus ac
remotis locis queruntur de Acconis morte; posse

5 hunc casum ad ipsos recidere demonstrant; mise-
rantur communem Galliae fortunam; omnibus polli-
citationibus ac praemiis deposcunt, qui belli initium
faciant et sui capitis periculo Galliam in libertatem
6 vindicent. Imprimis rationem esse habendam dicunt,
priusquam eorum clandestina consilia efferantur, ut
7 Caesar ab exercitu intercludatur. Id esse facile,
quod neque legiones audeant absente imperatore ex
hibernis egredi, neque imperator sine praesidio ad
8 legiones pervenire possit. Postremo in acie praestare
interfici, quam non veterem belli gloriam libertatem-
que, quam a maioribus acceperint, recuperare.

The Carnutes offer to begin it.

2 His rebus agitatis profitentur Carnutes, se nullum
periculum communis salutis causa recu-
sare, principesque ex omnibus bellum
2 facturos pollicentur et, quoniam in praesentia obsidi-
bus cavere inter se non possint, ne res efferatur, ut
iureiurando ac fide sanciatur, petunt, collatis militari-
bus signis, quo more eorum gravissima caerimonia
continetur, ne facto initio belli ab reliquis deserantur.
3 Tum collaudatis Carnutibus, dato iureiurando ab
omnibus, qui aderant, tempore eius rei constituto ab
concilio disceditur.

They massacre some Romans at Cenabum.

3 Ubi ea dies venit, Carnutes Gutruato et Conconne-
todumno ducibus, desperatis hominibus,
Cenabum signo dato concurrunt civesque
Romanos, qui negotiandi causa ibi constiterant, in his
Gaium Fufium Citam, honestum equitem Romanum,
qui rei frumentariae iussu Caesaris praeerat, inter-

ficiunt bonaque eorum diripiunt. Celeriter ad omnes 2
Galliae civitates fama perfertur. Nam ubicumque
maior atque illustrior incidit res, clamore per agros
regionesque significant; hunc alii deinceps excipiunt
et proximis tradunt, ut tum accidit. Nam quae 3
Cenabi oriente sole gesta essent, ante primam con-
fectam vigiliam in finibus Arvernorum audita sunt,
quod spatium est milium passuum circiter CLX.

Vercingetorix the Arvernian.

Simili ratione ibi Vercingetorix, Celtilli filius, 4
Arvernus, summae potentiae adulescens,
cuius pater principatum Galliae totius
obtinuerat et ob eam causam, quod regnum appetebat,
ab civitate erat interfectus, convocatis suis clientibus
facile incendit. Cognito eius consilio ad arma con- 2
curritur. Prohibetur ab Gobannitione, patruo suo,
reliquisque principibus, qui hanc temptandam for-
tunam non existimabant, expellitur ex oppido Ger-
govia; non destitit tamen atque in agris habet
delectum egentium ac perditorum. Hac coacta manu, 3
quoscumque adit ex civitate, ad suam sententiam
perducit; hortatur, ut communis libertatis causa 4
arma capiant, magnisque coactis copiis adversarios
suos, a quibus paulo ante erat eiectus, expellit ex
civitate. Rex ab suis appellatur. Dimittit quoque- 5
versus legationes; obtestatur, ut in fide maneant.
Celeriter sibi Senones, Parisios, Pictones, Cadurcos, 6
Turonos, Aulercos, Lemovices, Andos reliquosque
omnes, qui Oceanum attingunt, adiungit;
omnium consensu ad eum defertur im-

His stringent measures.

7 perium. Qua oblata potestate omnibus his civitati-
bus obsides imperat, certum numerum militum ad se
8 celeriter adduci iubet, armorum quantum quaeque
civitas domi quodque ante tempus efficiat, constituit;
9 imprimis equitatui studet. Summae diligentiae sum-
mam imperii severitatem addit; magnitudine supplicii
10 dubitantes cogit. Nam, maiore commisso delicto, igne
atque omnibus tormentis necat, leviore de causa
auribus desectis aut singulis effossis oculis domum
remittit, ut sint reliquis documento et magnitudine
poenae perterreant alios.

Doubtful conduct of the Aedui.

5 His suppliciis celeriter coacto exercitu, Lucterium
Cadurcum, summae hominem audaciae,
cum parte copiarum in Rutenos mittit;
2 ipse in Bituriges proficiscitur. Eius adventu Bituriges
ad Aeduos, quorum erant in fide, legatos mittunt sub-
sidium rogatum, quo facilius hostium copias sustinere
3 possint. Aedui de consilio legatorum, quos Caesar
ad exercitum reliquerat, copias equitatus peditatusque
4 subsidio Biturigibus mittunt. Qui cum ad flumen
Ligerim venissent, quod Bituriges ab Aeduis dividit,
paucos dies ibi morati neque flumen transire ausi
5 domum revertuntur legatisque nostris renuntiant, se
Biturigum perfidiam veritos revertisse, quibus id con-
silii fuisse cognoverint, ut, si flumen transissent, una
6 ex parte ipsi, altera Arverni se circumsisterent. Id
eane de causa, quam legatis pronuntiarunt, an perfidia

The Bituriges join the Arverni.

adducti fecerint, quod nihil nobis con-
stat, non videtur pro certo esse pro-

ponendum. Bituriges eorum discessu statim cum 7
Arvernis iunguntur.

His rebus in Italiam Caesari nuntiatis, cum iam 6
ille urbanas res virtute Gnei Pompei com- *C. is perplexed.*
modiorem in statum pervenisse intellegeret, in Trans-
alpinam Galliam profectus est. Eo cum venisset, 2
magna difficultate afficiebatur, qua ratione ad exerci-
tum pervenire posset. Nam si legiones in provinciam 3
arcesseret, se absente in itinere proelio dimicaturas
intellegebat; si ipse ad exercitum contenderet, ne iis
quidem eo tempore, qui quieti viderentur, suam salu-
tem recte committi videbat.

Interim Lucterius Cadurcus in Rutenos missus eam 7
civitatem Arvernis conciliat. Progressus in Nitiobro- 2
ges et Gabalos ab utrisque obsides accipit et magna
coacta manu in provinciam Narbonem versus erup-
tionem facere contendit. Qua re nuntiata Caesar 3
omnibus consiliis antevertendum existimavit, ut Nar-
bonem proficisceretur. Eo cum venisset, *He goes to Narbo.* 4
timentes confirmat, praesidia in Rutenis provincialibus,
Volcis, Arecomicis, Tolosatibus circumque Narbonem,
quae loca hostibus erant finitima, constituit, partem 5
copiarum ex provincia supplementumque, quod ex
Italia adduxerat, in Helvios, qui fines Arvernorum
contingunt, convenire iubet.

His rebus comparatis represso iam Lucterio et 8
remoto, quod intrare intra praesidia peri- *Crosses the Cevenna.*
culosum putabat, in Helvios proficiscitur. Etsi mons 2
Cevenna, qui Arvernos ab Helviis discludit, durissimo

tempore anni altissima nive iter impediebat, tamen
discussa nive sex in altitudinem pedum atque ita viis
patefactis summo militum sudore ad fines Arvernorum
3 pervenit. Quibus oppressis inopinantibus, quod se
Cevenna ut muro munitos existimabant, ac ne singu-
lari quidem umquam homini eo tempore anni semitae
patuerant, equitibus imperat, ut, quam latissime
possint, vagentur et quam maximum hostibus ter-

V. moves southwards.

4 rorem inferant. Celeriter haec fama ac
nuntiis ad Vercingetorigem perferuntur;
quem perterriti omnes Arverni circumsistunt atque
obsecrant, uti suis fortunis consulat neu se ab hos-
tibus diripi patiatur, praesertim cum videat omne
5 ad se bellum translatum. Quorum ille precibus
permotus castra ex Biturigibus movet in Arvernos
versus.

9 At Caesar biduum in his locis moratus, quod haec
de Vercingetorige usu ventura opinione praeceperat,
per causam supplementi equitatusque cogendi ab
exercitu discedit, Brutum adulescentum his copiis
2 praeficit; hunc monet, ut in omnis partes equites
quam latissime pervagentur: daturum se operam, ne
3 longius triduo ab castris absit. His constitutis rebus
suis inopinantibus, quam maximis potest itineribus,
4 Viennam pervenit. Ibi nanctus recentem equitatum,
quem multis ante diebus eo praemiserat, neque diurno
neque nocturno itinere intermisso per fines Aeduorum
in Lingones contendit, ubi duae legiones hiemabant,
ut, si quid etiam de sua salute ab Aeduis iniretur

consilii, celeritate praecurreret. Eo cum pervenisset, 5
ad reliquas legiones mittit priusque omnes in unum
locum cogit, quam de eius adventu Arvernis nuntiari
posset. Hac re cognita Vercingetorix 6
rursus in Bituriges exercitum reducit
atque inde profectus Gorgobinam, Boiorum oppidum,
quos ibi Helvetico proelio victos Caesar collocaverat
Aeduisque attribuerat, oppugnare instituit.

V. besieges Gorgobina.

Magnam haec res Caesari difficultatem ad consilium **10**
capiendum afferebat, si reliquam partem hiemis uno
in loco legiones contineret, ne stipendiariis Aeduorum
expugnatis cuncta Gallia deficeret, quod nullum
amicis in eo praesidium videret positum esse; si
maturius ex hibernis educeret, ne ab re frumentaria
duris subvectionibus laboraret. Praestare 2
visum est tamen omnis difficultates per-
peti, quam tanta contumelia accepta omnium suorum
voluntates alienare. Itaque cohortatus Aeduos de 3
supportando commeatu praemittit ad Boios, qui de
suo adventu doceant hortenturque, ut in fide maneant
atque hostium impetum magno animo sustineant.
Duabus Agedinci legionibus atque impedimentis totius 4
exercitus relictis ad Boios proficiscitur.

C. determines to relieve it.

Altero die cum ad oppidum Senonum Vellaunodu- **11**
num venisset, ne quem post se hostem
relinqueret, quo expeditiore re frumen-
taria uteretur, oppugnare instituit idque biduo cir-
cumvallavit; tertio die missis ex oppido legatis de 2
deditione, arma conferri, iumenta produci, sexcentos

On the way he besieges Vellaunodunum.

3 obsides dari iubet. Ea qui conficeret, Gaium Tre-
bonium legatum relinquit, ipse ut quam primum iter
4 faceret. Cenabum Carnutum proficiscitur; qui, tum
primum allato nuntio de oppugnatione Vellaunoduni,
cum longius eam rem ductum iri existimarent, prae-
sidium Cenabi tuendi causa, quod eo mitterent, com-
5 parabant. Huc biduo pervenit. Castris ante oppidum
positis, diei tempore exclusus in posterum oppugna-
tionem differt, quaeque ad eam rem usui sint,
6 militibus imperat et, quod oppidum Cenabum pons
Takes Cenabum. fluminis Ligeris contingebat, veritus, ne
nocte ex oppido profugerent, duas legiones in armis
7 excubare iubet. Cenabenses paulo ante mediam
noctem silentio ex oppido egressi flumen transire
8 coeperunt. Qua re per exploratores nuntiata, Caesar
legiones, quas expeditas esse iusserat, portis incensis
intromittit atque oppido potitur perpaucis ex hostium
numero desideratis, quin cuncti caperentur, quod
pontis atque itinerum angustiae multitudinis fugam
9 intercluserant. Oppidum diripit atque incendit,
praedam militibus donat, exercitum Ligerem traducit
atque in Biturigum fines pervenit.

12 Vercingetorix, ubi de Caesaris adventu cognovit,
V. leaves Gorgobina and prevents the capitulation of Noviodunum, oppugnatione destitit atque obviam Cae-
2 sari proficiscitur. Ille oppidum Biturigum
positum in via Noviodunum oppugnare
3 instituerat. Quo ex oppido cum legati ad eum
venissent oratum, ut sibi ignosceret suaeque vitae
consuleret, ut celeritate reliquas res conficeret, qua

pleraque erat consecutus, arma conferri, equos produci,
obsides dari iubet. Parte iam obsidum tradita, cum 4
reliqua administrarentur, centurionibus et paucis mili-
tibus intromissis, qui arma iumentaque conquirerent,
equitatus hostium procul visus est, qui agmen Ver-
cingetorigis antecesserant. Quem simul atque oppi- 5
dani conspexerunt atque in spem auxilii venerunt,
clamore sublato arma capere, portas claudere, murum
complere coeperunt. Centuriones in oppido, cum ex 6
significatione Gallorum novi aliquid ab iis iniri consilii
intellexissent, gladiis destrictis portas occupaverunt
suosque omnes incolumes receperunt.

Caesar ex castris equitatum educi iubet, proelium 13
equestre committit; laborantibus iam *which yields a*
suis Germanos equites circiter CCCC sub- *little later.*
mittit, quos ab initio habere secum instituerat. Eo- 2
rum impetum Galli sustinere non potuerunt atque
in fugam coniecti multis amissis se ad agmen recepe-
runt. Quibus profligatis rursus oppidani perterriti
comprehensos eos, quorum opera plebem concitatam
existimabant, ad Caesarem perduxerunt seseque ei
dediderunt. Quibus rebus confectis *C. starts for* 3
Caesar ad oppidum Avaricum, quod *Avaricum.*
erat maximum munitissimumque in finibus Biturigum
atque agri fertilissima regione, profectus est, quod
eo oppido recepto civitatem Biturigum se in potes-
tatem redacturum confidebat.

Vercingetorix tot continuis incommodis Vellauno- 14
duni, Cenabi, Novioduni acceptis suos ad concilium

2 convocat. Docet, longe alia ratione esse bellum geren-
V.'s speech to his men. dum, atque antea gestum sit. Omnibus
modis huic rei studendum, ut pabula-
3 tione et commeatu Romani prohibeantur. Id esse
facile, quod equitatu ipsi abundent et quod anni
4 tempore subleventur. Pabulum secari non posse;
necessario dispersos hostes ex aedificiis petere: hos
5 omnes cotidie ab equitibus deleri posse. Praeterea
salutis causa rei familiaris commoda neglegenda: vicos
atque aedificia incendi oportere hoc spatio ab via
quoqueversus, quo pabulandi causa adire posse
6 videantur. Harum ipsis rerum copiam suppetere,
quod, quorum in finibus bellum geratur, eorum opibus
7 subleventur; Romanos aut inopiam non laturos aut
8 magno periculo longius ab castris processuros; neque
interesse, ipsosne interficiant impedimentisne exuant,
9 quibus amissis bellum geri non possit. Praeterea
oppida incendi oportere, quae non munitione et loci
natura ab omni sint periculo tuta, neu suis sint ad
detrectandam militiam receptacula neu Romanis pro-
posita ad copiam commeatus praedamque tollendam.
10 Haec si gravia aut acerba videantur, multo illa gravius
aestimare, liberos, coniuges in servitutem abstrahi,
ipsos interfici; quae sit necesse accidere victis.

15 Omnium consensu hac sententia probata, uno die
amplius XX urbes Biturigum incenduntur. Hoc idem
2 in reliquis fit civitatibus. In omnibus partibus
incendia conspiciuntur; quae etsi magno cum dolore
omnes ferebant, tamen hoc sibi solatii proponebant,

quod se prope explorata victoria celeriter amissa
reciperaturos confidebant. Deliberatur de Avarico 3
in communi concilio, incendi placeret an defendi.
Procumbunt omnibus Gallis ad pedes 4
Bituriges, ne pulcherrimam prope totius
Galliae urbem, quae praesidio et ornamento sit civitati, suis manibus succendere cogerentur; facile se 5
loci natura defensuros dicunt, quod, prope ex omnibus partibus flumine et palude circumdata, unum habeat et perangustum aditum. Datur petentibus venia, 6
dissuadente primo Vercingetorige, post concedente et precibus ipsorum et misericordia vulgi. Defensores oppido idonei deliguntur.

Avaricum to be defended.

Vercingetorix minoribus Caesarem itineribus sub- **16**
sequitur et locum castris deligit paludibus silvisque munitum ab Avarico longe milia passuum XVI. Ibi per certos exploratores in singula 2
diei tempora, quae ad Avaricum agerentur, cognoscebat et, quid fieri vellet, imperabat. Omnes nostras 3
pabulationes frumentationesque observabat dispersosque, cum longius necessario procederent, adoriebatur magnoque incommodo afficiebat, etsi, quantum ratione provideri poterat, ab nostris occurrebatur, ut incertis temporibus diversisque itineribus iretur.

V. encamps sixteen miles off.

Castris ad eam partem oppidi positis Caesar, quae **17**
intermissa a flumine et a paludibus aditum, ut supra diximus, angustum habebat, aggerem apparare, vineas agere, turres duas constituere coepit; nam circumvallare loci natura prohibebat. De re frumentaria 2

Boios atque Aeduos adhortari non destitit; quorum
alteri, quod nullo studio agebant, non multum adiu-
vabant, alteri non magnis facultatibus, quod civitas
erat exigua et infirma, celeriter, quod habuerunt,
3 consumpserunt. Summa difficultate rei
frumentariae affecto exercitu tenuitate
Boiorum, indiligentia Aeduorum, incen-
diis aedificiorum, usque eo, ut complures dies frumento
milites caruerint et pecore ex longinquioribus vicis
adacto extremam famem sustentarent, nulla tamen
vox est ab iis audita populi Romani maiestate et
4 superioribus victoriis indigna. Quin etiam Caesar
cum in opere singulas legiones appellaret et, si
acerbius inopiam ferrent, se dimissurum oppugna-
tionem diceret, universi ab eo, ne id faceret, petebant:
5 sic se complures annos illo imperante meruisse, ut
nullam ignominiam acciperent, nusquam incepta re
6 discederent; hoc se ignominiae laturos loco, si in-
7 ceptam oppugnationem reliquissent; praestare omnes
perferre acerbitates, quam non civibus Romanis, qui
8 Cenabi perfidia Gallorum interissent, parentarent. Haec
eadem centurionibus tribunisque militum mandabant,
ut per eos ad Caesarem deferrentur.

Difficulty about supplies, and distress of the Romans.

18 Cum iam muro turres appropinquassent, ex captivis Caesar cognovit, Vercingetorigem consumpto pabulo castra movisse propius Avaricum atque ipsum cum equitatu expeditisque, qui inter equites proeliari consuessent, insidiarum causa eo profectum, quo nostros postero die pabulatum

A battle imminent.

venturos arbitraretur. Quibus rebus cognitis media 2
nocte silentio profectus ad hostium castra mane per-
venit. Illi celeriter per exploratores adventu Caesaris 3
cognito carros impedimentaque sua in artiores silvas
abdiderunt, copias omnis in loco edito atque aperto
instruxerunt. Qua re nuntiata Caesar celeriter sar- 4
cinas conferri, arma expediri iussit.

Collis erat leniter ab infimo acclivis. Hunc ex **19**
omnibus fere partibus palūs difficilis atque impedita
cingebat non latior pedibus quinquaginta. Hoc se 2
colle interruptis pontibus Galli fiducia loci contine-
bant generatimque distributi [in civitates] omnia vada
ac saltus [eius paludis] obtinebant, sic animo parati,
ut, si eam paludem Romani perrumpere conarentur,
haesitantes premerent ex loco superiore, ut, qui 3
propinquitatem loci videret, paratos prope aequo
Marte ad dimicandum existimaret, qui iniquitatem
condicionis perspiceret, inani simulatione sese osten-
tare cognosceret. Indignantes milites Caesar, quod 4
conspectum suum hostes perferre possent tantulo
spatio interiecto, et signum proelii exposcentes edo-
Strong position of the Gauls.
cet, quanto detrimento et quot virorum
fortium morte necesse sit constare vic-
toriam; quos cum sic animo paratos videat, ut nullum 5
pro sua laude periculum recusent, summae se ini-
quitatis condemnari debere, nisi eorum vitam sua
salute habeat cariorem. Sic milites consolatus eodem 6
die reducit in castra reliquaque, quae ad oppugna-
tionem pertinebant oppidi, administrare instituit.

V. accused of treachery.

His defence.

20 Vercingetorix, cum ad suos redisset, proditionis in-
simulatus, quod castra propius Romanos movisset,
quod cum omni equitatu discessisset, quod
sine imperio tantas copias reliquisset,
quod eius discessu Romani tanta opportunitate et
2 celeritate venissent; non haec omnia fortuito aut
sine consilio accidere potuisse; regnum illum Galliae
malle Caesaris concessu quam ipsorum habere bene-
3 ficio: tali modo accusatus ad haec respondit:—Quod
castra movisset, factum inopia pabuli
etiam ipsis hortantibus: quod propius Romanos
accessisset, persuasum loci opportunitate, qui se ipse
4 sine munitione defenderet; equitum vero operam
neque in loco palustri desiderari debuisse et illic
5 fuisse utilem, quo sint profecti. Summam imperii se
consulto nulli discedentem tradidisse, ne is multitu-
dinis studio ad dimicandum impelleretur; cui rei
propter animi mollitiem studere omnes videret, quod
6 diutius laborem ferre non possent. Romani si casu
intervenerint, fortunae, si alicuius indicio vocati, huic
habendam gratiam, quod et paucitatem eorum ex loco
superiore cognoscere et virtutem despicere potuerint,
qui dimicare non ausi turpiter se in castra receperint.
7 Imperium se ab Caesare per proditionem nullum
desiderare, quod habere victoria posset, quae iam
esset sibi atque omnibus Gallis explorata; quin etiam
ipsis remittere, si sibi magis honorem tribuere quam
8 ab se salutem accipere videantur. "Haec ut intellega-
tis," inquit, "a me sincere pronuntiari, audite Romanos

milites." Producit servos, quos in pabulatione paucis 9
ante diebus exceperat et fame vinculisque excrucia-
verat. Hi iam ante edocti, quae interrogati pronuntia- 10
rent, milites se esse legionarios dicunt; fame et inopia
adductos clam ex castris exisse, si quid frumenti aut
pecoris in agris reperire possent; simili omnem exer- 11
citum inopia premi, nec iam vires sufficere cuiusquam
nec ferre operis laborem posse; itaque statuisse im-
peratorem, si nihil in oppugnatione oppidi profecis-
sent, triduo exercitum deducere. "Haec," inquit, 12
"a me," Vercingetorix, "beneficia habetis, quem pro-
ditionis insimulatis; cuius opera sine vestro sanguine
tantum exercitum victorem fame consumptum videtis;
quem turpiter se ex fuga recipientem ne qua civitas
suis finibus recipiat a me provisum est."

Resolve to send 10,000 men to Avaricum.

Conclamat omnis multitudo et suo more armis 21
concrepat, quod facere in eo consuerunt,
cuius orationem approbant; summum
esse Vercingetorigem ducem, nec de eius fide dubi-
tandum, nec maiore ratione bellum administrari posse.
Statuunt, ut X milia hominum delecta ex omnibus 2
copiis in oppidum mittantur, nec solis Biturigibus 3
communem salutem committendam censent, quod paene
in eo, si id oppidum retinuissent, summam victoriae
constare intellegebant.

Details of the siege.

Singulari militum nostrorum virtuti consilia cu- 22
iusque modi Gallorum occurrebant, ut
est summae genus sollertiae atque ad
omnia imitanda et efficienda, quae ab quoque tra-

2 duntur, aptissimum. Nam et laqueis falces averte-
bant, quas, cum destinaverant, tormentis introrsus
reducebant, et aggerem cuniculis subtrahebant, eo
scientius, quod apud eos magnae sunt ferrariae atque
omne genus cuniculorum notum atque usitatum est.
3 Totum autem murum ex omni parte turribus con-
4 tabulaverant atque has coriis intexerant. Tum crebris
diurnis nocturnisque eruptionibus aut aggeri ignem
inferebant aut milites occupatos in opere adoriebantur
et nostrarum turrium altitudinem, quantum has coti-
5 dianus agger expresserat, commissis suarum turrium
malis adaequabant et apertos cuniculos praeusta et
praeacuta materia et pice fervefacta et maximi pon-
deris saxis morabantur moenibusque appropinquare
prohibebant.

23 Muri autem omnes Gallici hac fere forma sunt.
Trabes directae perpetuae in longitudinem, paribus
intervallis distantes inter se binos pedes, in solo
2 collocantur. Hae revinciuntur introrsus et multo
aggere vestiuntur, ea autem, quae diximus, intervalla
3 grandibus in fronte saxis effarciuntur. His collocatis
et coagmentatis alius insuper ordo additur, ut idem
illud intervallum servetur neque inter se contingant
trabes, sed paribus intermissae spatiis singulae singulis
4 saxis interiectis arte contineantur. Sic deinceps omne
opus contexitur, dum iusta muri altitudo expleatur.
5 Hoc cum in speciem varietatemque opus deforme non
est alternis trabibus ac saxis, quae rectis lineis suos
ordines servant, tum ad utilitatem et defensionem

urbium summam habet opportunitatem, quod et ab
incendio lapis et ab ariete materia defendit, quae per-
petuis trabibus pedes quadragenos plerumque introrsus
revincta neque perrumpi neque distrahi potest.

His tot rebus impedita oppugnatione, milites, cum 24
toto tempore frigore et assiduis imbribus tardarentur,
tamen continenti labore omnia haec superaverunt et
diebus XXV aggerem latum pedes CCCXXX, altum
pedes LXXX exstruxerunt. Cum is murum hostium 2
paene contingeret et Caesar ad opus consuetudine
excubaret militesque hortaretur, ne quod omnino
tempus ab opere intermitteretur, paulo ante tertiam
vigiliam est animadversum, fumare aggerem, quem
cuniculo hostes succenderant, eodemque tempore toto 3
muro clamore sublato duabus portis ab utroque latere
turrium eruptio fiebat. Alii faces atque aridam 4
materiem de muro in aggerem eminus iaciebant,
picem reliquasque res, quibus ignis excitari potest,
fundebant, ut, quo primum curreretur aut cui rei
ferretur auxilium, vix ratio iniri posset. Tamen, 5
quod instituto Caesaris semper duae legiones pro
castris excubabant pluresque partitis temporibus erant
in opere, celeriter factum est, ut alii eruptionibus
resisterent, alii turres reducerent aggeremque inter-
scinderent, omnis vero ex castris multitudo ad re-
stinguendum concurreret.

Cum in omnibus locis consumpta iam reliqua parte 25
noctis pugnaretur semperque hostibus spes victoriae
redintegraretur, eo magis, quod deustos pluteos

turrium videbant nec facile adire apertos ad auxiliandum animadvertebant, semperque ipsi recentes defessis succederent omnemque Galliae salutem in illo vestigio temporis positam arbitrarentur, accidit inspectantibus nobis, quod dignum memoria visum
2 praetereundum non existimavimus. Quidam ante portam oppidi Gallus per manus sevi ac picis traditas glebas in ignem e regione turris proiciebat; scorpione ab latere dextro traiectus exanimatusque concidit.
3 Hunc ex proximis unus iacentem transgressus eodem illo munere fungebatur; eadem ratione ictu scorpionis exanimato alteri successit tertius et tertio quartus,
4 nec prius ille est a propugnatoribus vacuus relictus locus, quam restincto aggere atque omni ex parte summotis hostibus finis est pugnandi factus.

26 Omnia experti Galli, quod res nulla successerat, postero die consilium ceperunt ex oppido profugere,
2 hortante et iubente Vercingetorige. Id silentio noctis conati non magna iactura suorum sese effecturos sperabant, propterea quod neque longe ab oppido castra Vercingetorigis aberant, et palus, quae perpetua intercedebat, Romanos ad insequendum tardabat.
3 Iamque hoc facere noctu apparabant, cum matresfamiliae repente in publicum procurrerunt flentesque proiectae ad pedes suorum omnibus precibus petierunt, ne se et communes liberos hostibus ad supplicium dederent, quos ad capiendam fugam naturae
4 et virium infirmitas impediret. Ubi eos in sententia perstare viderunt, quod plerumque in summo periculo

timor misericordiam non recipit, conclamare et sig-
nificare de fuga Romanis coeperunt. Quo timore 5
perterriti Galli, ne ab equitatu Romanorum viae
praeoccuparentur, consilio destiterunt.

Postero die Caesar promota turri directisque operi- 27
bus, quae facere instituerat, magno coorto imbre, non
inutilem hanc ad capiendum consilium tempestatem
arbitratus est, quod paulo incautius custodias in muro
dispositas videbat, suosque languidius in opere versari
iussit et, quid fieri vellet, ostendit. Legionibusque 2
inter castra vineasque in occulto expeditis, cohortatus,
ut aliquando pro tantis laboribus fructum victoriae
perciperent, iis qui primi murum ascendissent, praemia
proposuit militibusque signum dedit. Illi subito ex 3
omnibus partibus evolaverunt murumque celeriter
compleverunt.

Hostes re nova perterriti, muro turribusque deiecti in 28
foro ac locis patentioribus cuneatim consti- *The town taken.*
terunt, hoc animo, ut, si qua ex parte obviam veniretur,
acie instructa depugnarent. Ubi neminem in aequum 2
locum sese demittere, sed toto undique muro circum-
fundi viderunt, veriti, ne omnino spes fugae tolleretur,
abiectis armis ultimas oppidi partes continenti impetu
petiverunt, parsque ibi, cum angusto exitu portarum 3
se ipsi premerent, a militibus, pars iam egressa portis
ab equitibus est interfecta. Nec fuit *General massacre.*
quisquam, qui praedae studeret. Sic et Cenabi caede 4
et labore operis incitati non aetate confectis, non
mulieribus, non infantibus pepercerunt. Denique ex 5

omni numero, qui fuit circiter milium XL, vix DCCC,
qui primo clamore audito se ex oppido eiecerunt,
6 incolumes ad Vercingetorigem pervenerunt. Quos
ille multa iam nocte silentio ex fuga excepit, veritus,
ne qua in castris ex eorum concursu et misericordia
vulgi seditio oreretur, ut, procul in via dispositis
familiaribus suis principibusque civitatum, disparandos
deducendosque ad suos curaret, quae cuique civitati
pars castrorum ab initio obvenerat.

V. not discouraged.

29 Postero die concilio convocato consolatus cohorta-
tusque est, ne se admodum animo demit-
terent, ne perturbarentur incommodo.
2 Non virtute neque in acie vicisse Romanos, sed
artificio quodam et scientia oppugnationis, cuius rei
3 fuerint ipsi imperiti. Errare, si qui in bello omnis
4 secundos rerum proventus exspectent. Sibi numquam
placuisse Avaricum defendi, cuius rei testes ipsos
haberet, sed factum imprudentia Biturigum et nimia
obsequentia reliquorum, uti hoc incommodum accipe-
5 retur. Id tamen se celeriter maioribus commodis
6 sanaturum. Nam quae ab reliquis Gallis civitates
dissentirent, has sua diligentia adiuncturum atque
unum consilium totius Galliae effecturum,
cuius consensui ne orbis quidem terra-
rum possit obsistere; idque se prope iam
7 effectum habere. Interea aequum esse ab iis com-
munis salutis causa impetrari, ut castra munire
instituerent, quo facilius repentinos hostium impetus
sustinerent.

By his vigorous speech and action he rouses the Gauls.

Fuit haec oratio non ingrata Gallis, et maxime, 30
quod ipse animo non defecerat tanto accepto incom-
modo neque se in occultum abdiderat et conspectum
multitudinis fugerat; plusque animo providere et 2
praesentire existimabatur, quod re integra primo
incendendum Avaricum, post deserendum censuerat.
Itaque ut reliquorum imperatorum res adversae 3
auctoritatem minuunt, sic huius ex contrario dignitas
incommodo accepto in dies augebatur. Simul in 4
spem veniebant eius affirmatione de reliquis adiun-
gendis civitatibus; primumque eo tempore Galli castra
munire instituerunt, et sic sunt animo confirmati
homines insueti laboris, ut omnia, quae imperarentur,
sibi patienda existimarent.

Nec minus, quam est pollicitus, Vercingetorix animo 31
laborabat, ut reliquas civitates adiungeret, atque eas
donis pollicitationibusque alliciebat. Huic rei idoneos 2
homines deligebat, quorum quisque aut oratione
subdola aut amicitia facillime capere posset. Qui 3
Avarico expugnato refugerant, armandos vestiendos-
que curat; simul, ut deminutae copiae redintegra- 4
rentur, imperat certum numerum militum civitatibus,
quem et quam ante diem in castra adduci velit,
sagittariosque omnes, quorum erat permagnus nume-
rus in Gallia, conquiri et ad se mitti iubet. His
rebus celeriter id, quod Avarici deperierat,
expletur. Interim Teutomatus, Olloviconis filius, 5
rex Nitiobrogum, cuius pater ab senatu nostro
amicus erat appellatus, cum magno equitum suorum

numero et quos ex Aquitania conduxerat ad eum
pervenit.

32 Caesar Avarici complures dies commoratus sum-
mamque ibi copiam frumenti et reliqui commeatus
nanctus exercitum ex labore atque inopia refecit.
2 Iam prope hieme confecta, cum ipso anni tempore ad
gerendum bellum vocaretur et ad hostem proficisci
constituisset, sive eum ex paludibus silvisque elicere
sive obsidione premere posset, legati ad eum principes

C. is asked to arbitrate on the chief magistracy of the Aedui.

Aeduorum veniunt oratum, ut maxime
necessario tempore civitati subveniat:
3 summo esse in periculo rem, quod, cum
singuli magistratus antiquitus creari atque regiam
potestatem annum obtinere consuessent, duo magi-
stratum gerant et se uterque eorum legibus creatum
4 esse dicat. Horum esse alterum Convictolitavem,
florentem et illustrem adulescentem, alterum Cotum,
antiquissima familia natum atque ipsum hominem
summae potentiae et magnae cognationis, cuius frater
Valetiacus proximo anno eundem magistratum ges-
5 serit. Civitatem esse omnem in armis; divisum
senatum, divisum populum, suas cuiusque eorum cli-
entelas. Quod si diutius alatur controversia, fore,
uti pars cum parte civitatis confligat; id ne accidat,
positum in eius diligentia atque auctoritate.

33 Caesar, etsi a bello atque hoste discedere detrimen-
tosum esse existimabat, tamen non ignorans, quanta
ex dissensionibus incommoda oriri consuessent, ne
tanta et tam coniuncta populo Romano civitas, quam

ipse semper aluisset omnibusque rebus ornasset, ad vim atque arma descenderet, atque ea pars, quae minus confideret, auxilia a Vercingetorige arcesseret, huic rei praevertendum existimavit et, *His decision.* 2 quod legibus Aeduorum iis, qui summum magistratum obtinerent, excedere ex finibus non liceret, ne quid de iure aut de legibus eorum deminuisse videretur, ipse in Aeduos proficisci statuit senatumque omnem et quos inter controversia esset ad se Decetiam evocavit. Cum prope omnis civitas eo convenisset, 3 docereturque, paucis clam convocatis alio loco, alio tempore, atque oportuerit, fratrem a fratre renuntiatum, cum leges duo ex una familia vivo utroque non solum magistratus creari vetarent, sed etiam in senatu esse prohiberent, Cotum imperium deponere coëgit, Convictolitavem, qui per sacerdotes more civitatis intermissis magistratibus esset creatus, potestatem obtinere iussit.

34 Hoc decreto interposito cohortatus Aeduos, ut controversiarum ac dissensionis obliviscerentur atque omnibus omissis rebus huic bello servirent eaque, quae meruissent, praemia ab se devicta Gallia exspectarent equitatumque omnem et peditum milia decem sibi celeriter mitterent, quae in praesidiis rei frumentariae causa disponeret, exercitum in duas partes divisit: quattuor legiones in 2 Senones Parisiosque Labieno ducendas dedit, sex ipse in Arvernos ad oppidum Gergoviam secundum flumen Elaver duxit; equitatus partem illi attribuit,

Marches upon Gergovia.

3 partem sibi reliquit. Qua re cognita Vercingetorix
omnibus interruptis eius fluminis pontibus ab altera
fluminis parte iter facere coepit.

His stratagem.

35 Cum uterque utrique esset exercitus in conspectu
fereque e regione castris castra poneret,
dispositis exploratoribus, necubi effecto ponte Ro-
2 mani copias traducerent, erat in magnis Caesaris
difficultatibus res, ne maiorem aestatis partem flumine
impediretur, quod non fere ante autumnum Elaver
3 vado transiri solet. Itaque, ne id accideret, silvestri
loco castris positis e regione unius eorum pontium,
quos Vercingetorix rescindendos curaverat, postero
4 die cum duabus legionibus in occulto restitit; reli-
quas copias cum omnibus impedimentis, ut consueve-
rat, misit, captis quibusdam cohortibus, uti numerus
5 legionum constare videretur. His, quam longissime
possent, egredi iussis, cum iam ex diei tempore
coniecturam ceperat, in castra perventum, isdem
sublicis, quarum pars inferior integra remanebat,
6 pontem reficere coepit. Celeriter effecto opere le-
gionibusque traductis et loco castris idoneo delecto
7 reliquas copias revocavit. Vercingetorix re cognita,
ne contra suam voluntatem dimicare cogeretur, magnis
itineribus antecessit.

Reconnoitres Gergovia and occupies rising ground.

36 Caesar ex eo loco quintis castris Gergoviam per-
venit equestrique eo die proelio levi
facto, perspecto urbis situ, quae posita
in altissimo monte omnis aditus diffi-
ciles habebat, de expugnatione desperavit, de obses-

sione non prius agendum constituit, quam rem
frumentariam expedisset. At Vercingetorix castris 2
prope oppidum positis mediocribus circum se inter-
vallis separatim singularum civitatium copias collo-
caverat, atque omnibus eius iugi collibus occupatis,
qua dispici poterat, horribilem speciem praebebat
principesque earum civitatium, quos sibi ad consilium 3
capiendum delegerat, prima luce cotidie ad se con-
venire iubebat, seu quid communicandum, seu quid
administrandum videretur, neque ullum fere diem 4
intermittebat, quin equestri proelio interiectis sagit-
tariis, quid in quoque esset animi ac virtutis suorum,
perspiceretur. Erat e regione oppidi collis sub ipsis 5
radicibus montis egregie munitus atque ex omni
parte circumcisus; quem si tenerent nostri, et aquae
magna parte et pabulatione libera prohibituri hostes
videbantur. Sed is locus praesidio ab his non nimis 6
firmo tamen tenebatur. Silentio noctis Caesar ex castris 7
egressus, priusquam subsidio ex oppido veniri posset,
deiecto praesidio potitus loco, duas ibi legiones collocavit fossamque duplicem duodenum pedum a maioribus castris ad minora perduxit, ut tuto ab repentino hostium incursu etiam singuli commeare possent.

Conspiracy of Convictolitavis and Litaviccus.

Dum haec ad Gergoviam geruntur, Convictolitavis 37
Aeduus, cui magistratum adiudicatum a Caesare demonstravimus, sollicitatus ab Arvernis pecunia cum quibusdam adulescentibus colloquitur, quorum erat princeps Litaviccus atque eius fratres, amplissima familia nati adulescentes.

2 Cum his praemium communicat hortaturque, ut se
3 liberos et imperio natos meminerint. Unam esse
Aeduorum civitatem, quae certissimam Galliae victo-
riam detineat; eius auctoritate reliquas contineri;
qua traducta locum consistendi Romanis in Gallia
4 non fore. Esse nonnullo se Caesaris beneficio affec-
tum, sic tamen, ut iustissimam apud eum causam
5 obtinuerit; sed plus communi libertati tribuere. Cur
enim potius Aedui de suo iure et de legibus ad
Caesarem disceptatorem, quam Romani ad Aeduos
6 veniant? Celeriter adulescentibus et oratione magis-
tratus et praemio deductis, cum se vel principes eius
consilii fore profiterentur, ratio perficiendi quaere-
batur, quod civitatem temere ad suscipiendum bellum
7 adduci posse non confidebant. Placuit, ut Litaviccus
decem illis milibus, quae Caesari ad bellum mitteren-
tur, praeficeretur atque ea ducenda curaret, fratresque
eius ad Caesarem praecurrerent. Reliqua qua ratione
agi placeat, constituunt.

38 Litaviccus accepto exercitu, cum milia passuum
circiter XXX ab Gergovia abesset, convocatis subito
2 militibus lacrimans, "Quo proficiscimur," inquit,
"milites? Omnis noster equitatus, omnis nobilitas
interiit; principes civitatis, Eporedorix et Virido-
marus, insimulati proditionis, ab Romanis indicta causa
3 interfecti sunt. Haec ab ipsis cognoscite, qui ex ipsa
caede fugerunt: nam ego, fratribus atque omnibus
meis propinquis interfectis, dolore prohibeor, quae
4 gesta sunt, pronuntiare." Producuntur hi, quos ille

edocuerat, quae dici vellet, atque eadem, quae Litaviccus pronuntiaverat, multitudini exponunt: equites 5
Aeduorum interfectos, quod collocuti cum Arvernis dicerentur; ipsos se inter multitudinem militum occultasse atque ex media caede fugisse. Conclamant 6
Aedui et Litaviccum obsecrant, ut sibi consulat. "Quasi vero," inquit ille, "consilii sit res, ac non 7
necesse sit nobis Gergoviam contendere et cum Arvernis nosmet coniungere. An dubitamus, quin 8
nefario facinore admisso Romani iam ad nos interficiendos concurrant? Proinde, si quid in nobis animi est, persequamur eorum mortem, qui indignissime interierunt, atque hos latrones interficiamus." Ostendit cives Romanos, qui eius praesidii fiducia 9
una erant; magnum numerum frumenti commeatusque diripit, ipsos crudeliter excruciatos interficit. Nuntios tota civitate Aeduorum dimittit, eodem 10
mendacio de caede equitum et principum permovet; hortatur, ut simili ratione, atque ipse fecerit, suas iniurias persequantur.

Eporedorix Aeduus, summo loco natus adulescens 39
et summae domi potentiae, et una Viridomarus, pari aetate et gratia, sed genere dispari, quem Caesar ab Divitiaco sibi traditum ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perduxerat, in equitum numero convenerant nominatim ab eo evocati.

Eporedorix informs C. of it.

His erat inter se de principatu contentio, et in illa 2
magistratuum controversia alter pro Convictolitavi, alter pro Coto summis opibus pugnaverant. Ex his 3

Eporedorix cognito Litavicci consilio media fere nocte rem ad Caesarem defert; orat, ne patiatur civitatem pravis adulescentium consiliis ab amicitia populi Romani deficere, quod futurum provideat, si se tot hominum milia cum hostibus coniunxerint, quorum salutem neque propinqui neglegere neque civitas levi momento aestimare posset.

C. advances to meet the conspirators and exposes their deceit.

40 Magna affectus sollicitudine hoc nuntio Caesar, quod
semper Aeduorum civitati praecipue in-
dulserat, nulla interposita dubitatione
legiones expeditas quattuor equitatum-
2 que omnem ex castris educit, nec fuit spatium tali
tempore ad contrahenda castra, quod res posita in
3 celeritate videbatur; Gaium Fabium legatum cum
legionibus duabus castris praesidio relinquit. Fratres
Litavicci cum comprehendi iussisset, paulo ante reperit
4 ad hostes fugisse. Adhortatus milites, ne necessario
tempore itineris labore permoveantur, cupidissimis
omnibus progressus milia passuum XXV, agmen Aedu-
orum conspicatus, immisso equitatu iter eorum moratur
atque impedit interdicitque omnibus, ne quemquam
5 interficiant. Eporedorigem et Viridomarum, quos
illi interfectos existimabant, inter equites versari
6 suosque appellare iubet. His cognitis et Litavicci
fraude perspecta Aedui manus tendere, deditionem
significare et proiectis armis mortem deprecari in-
7 cipiunt. Litaviccus cum suis clientibus, quibus more
Gallorum nefas est etiam in extrema fortuna deserere
patronos, Gergoviam profugit.

Caesar, nuntiis ad civitatem Aeduorum missis, qui **41**
suo beneficio conservatos docerent, quos *Returns to Ger-*
iure belli interficere potuisset, tribusque *govia.*
horis [noctis] exercitui ad quietem datis, castra ad
Gergoviam movit. Medio fere itinere equites a 2
Fabio missi, quanto res in periculo fuerit, exponunt.
Summis copiis castra oppugnata demonstrant, cum
crebro integri defessis succederent nostroque assiduo
labore defatigarent, quibus propter magnitudinem
castrorum perpetuo esset isdem in vallo perman-
endum. Multitudine sagittarum atque omnis generis 3
telorum multos vulneratos; ad haec sustinenda
magno usui fuisse tormenta. Fabium discessu eorum 4
duabus relictis portis obstruere ceteras pluteosque
vallo addere et se in posterum diem similemque
casum apparare. His rebus cognitis Caesar summo 5
studio militum ante ortum solis in castra pervenit.

Dum haec ad Gergoviam geruntur, Aedui primis **42**
nuntiis ab Litavicco acceptis nullum sibi *Violent conduct*
ad cognoscendum spatium relinquunt. *of the Aedui.*
Impellit alios avaritia, alios iracundia et temeritas, 2
quae maxime illi hominum generi est innata, ut
levem auditionem habeant pro re comperta. Bona 3
civium Romanorum diripiunt, caedes faciunt, in ser-
vitutem abstrahunt. Adiuvat rem proclinatam Con- 4
victolitavis plebemque ad furorem impellit, ut facinore
admisso ad sanitatem reverti pudeat. Marcum Aris- 5
tium tribunum militum iter ad legionem facientem
fide data ex oppido Cabillono educunt; idem facere

cogunt eos, qui negotiandi causa ibi constiterant.
6 Hos continuo in itinere adorti omnibus impedimentis exuunt; repugnantes diem noctemque obsident; multis utrimque interfectis maiorem multitudinem armatorum concitant.

43 Interim nuntio allato, omnes eorum milites in potestate Caesaris teneri, concurrunt ad Aristium, nihil publico factum consilio demonstrant;

They send deputies to C. who receives them mildly

2 quaestionem de bonis direptis decernunt, Litavicci fratrumque bona publicant, legatos ad Caesarem sui purgandi gratia mittunt.
3 Haec faciunt reciperandorum suorum causa; sed contaminati facinore et capti compendio ex direptis bonis, quod ea res ad multos pertinebat, et timore poenae exterriti consilia clam de bello inire incipiunt civitatesque reliquas legationibus sollicitant.
4 Quae tametsi Caesar intellegebat, tamen, quam mitissime potest, legatos appellat: nihil se propter inscientiam levitatemque vulgi gravius de civitate iudicare neque de sua in Aeduos benevolentia deminuere.
5 Ipse maiorem Galliae motum exspectans, ne ab omnibus civitatibus circumsisteretur, consilia inibat, quemadmodum a Gergovia discederet ac rursus omnem exercitum contraheret, ne profectio nata ab timore defectionis similis fugae videretur.

44-53—SIEGE OF GERGOVIA.

44 Haec cogitanti accidere visa est facultas bene rei gerendae. Nam cum in minora castra operis perspiciendi causa venisset, animadvertit collem, qui ab

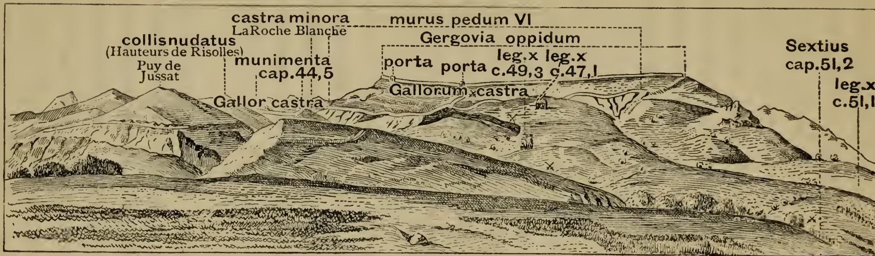
hostibus tenebatur, nudatum hominibus, qui superiori-
bus diebus vix prae multitudine cerni poterat. Miratus 2
quaerit ex perfugis causam, quorum magnus ad eum
cotidie numerus confluebat. Constabat inter omnes, 3
quod iam ipse Caesar per exploratores cognoverat,
dorsum esse eius iugi prope aequum, sed hunc sil-
vestrem et angustum, qua esset aditus ad alteram
partem oppidi; vehementer huic illos loco timere, nec 4
iam aliter sentire, uno colle ab Romanis occupato, si
alterum amisissent, quin paene circumvallati atque
omni exitu et pabulatione interclusi viderentur: ad 5
hunc muniendum omnes a Vercingetorige evocatos.

Hac re cognita Caesar mittit complures equitum 45
turmas; eis de media nocte imperat, ut paulo tumul-
tuosius omnibus locis vagentur. Prima luce mag- 2
num numerum impedimentorum ex castris mulorum-
que produci deque his stramenta detrahi mulionesque
cum cassidibus equitum specie ac simulatione collibus
circumvehi iubet. His paucos addit equites, qui 3
latius ostentationis causa vagarentur. Longo circuitu
easdem omnes iubet petere regiones. Haec procul ex 4
oppido videbantur, ut erat a Gergovia despectus in
castra, neque tanto spatio, certi quid esset, explorari
poterat. Legionem unam eodem iugo mittit et 5
paulum progressam inferiore constituit loco silvisque
occultat. Augetur Gallis suspicio atque omnes illo 6
ad munitionem copiae traducuntur. Vacua castra 7
hostium Caesar conspicatus tectis insignibus suorum
occultatisque signis militaribus raros milites, ne ex

oppido animadverterentur, ex maioribus castris in
minora traducit legatisque, quos singulis legionibus
8 praefecerat, quid fieri velit, ostendit; imprimis monet,
ut contineant milites, ne studio pugnandi aut spe
9 praedae longius progrediantur; quid iniquitas loci
habeat incommodi, proponit; hoc una celeritate posse
10 mutari; occasionis esse rem, non proelii. His rebus
expositis signum dat et ab dextra parte alio ascensu
eodem tempore Aeduos mittit.

46 Oppidi murus ab planicie atque initio ascensus
recta regione, si nullus amfractus intercederet, mille
2 ducentos passus aberat; quidquid huc circuitus ad
molliendum clivum accesserat, id spatium itineris
3 augebat. A medio fere colle in longitudinem, ut
natura montis ferebat, ex grandibus saxis sex pedum
murum, qui nostrorum impetum tardaret, praeduxe-
rant Galli atque inferiore omni spatio vacuo relicto
superiorem partem collis usque ad murum oppidi
4 densissimis castris compleverant. Milites dato signo
celeriter ad munitionem perveniunt eamque trans-
5 gressi trinis castris potiuntur; ac tanta fuit in castris
capiendis celeritas, ut Teutomatus, rex Nitiobrogum,
subito in tabernaculo oppressus, ut meridie conquie-
verat, superiore corporis parte nudata, vulnerato equo
vix se ex manibus praedantium militum eriperet.

47 Consecutus id, quod animo proposuerat, Caesar
receptui cani iussit, legionisque decimae, quacum erat,
2 continuo signa constituit. At reliquarum legionum
milites non exaudito sono tubae, quod satis magna



PLAN OF THE SIEGE OF GERGOVIA.

valles intercedebat, tamen ab tribunis militum legatis-
3 que, ut erat a Caesare praeceptum, retinebantur; sed
elati spe celeris victoriae et hostium fuga et superiorum
temporum secundis proeliis nihil adeo arduum sibi
esse existimaverunt, quod non virtute consequi pos-
sent, neque finem prius sequendi fecerunt, quam
4 muro oppidi portisque appropinquarunt. Tum vero
ex omnibus urbis partibus orto clamore, qui longius
aberant, repentino tumultu perterriti, cum hostem
intra portas esse existimarent, sese ex oppido eiece-
5 runt. Matresfamiliae de muro vestem argentumque
iactabant et pectore nudo prominentes passis manibus
obtestabantur Romanos, ut sibi parcerent neu, sicut
Avarici fecissent, ne a mulieribus quidem atque in-
6 fantibus abstinerent; nonnullae de muris per manus
7 demissae sese militibus tradebant. L. Fabius, centurio
legionis VIII, quem inter suos eo die dixisse con-
stabat, excitari se Avaricensibus praemiis neque
commissurum, ut prius quisquam murum ascenderet,
tres suos nactus manipulares atque ab iis sublevatus
murum ascendit; hos ipse rursus singulos exceptans
in murum extulit.

48 Interim ii, qui ad alteram partem oppidi, ut supra
demonstravimus, munitionis causa convenerant, primo
exaudito clamore, inde etiam crebris nuntiis incitati,
oppidum a Romanis teneri, praemissis equitibus magno
2 concursu eo contenderunt. Eorum ut quisque primus
venerat, sub muro consistebat suorumque pugnantium
3 numerum augebat. Quorum cum magna multitudo

convenisset, matresfamiliae, quae paulo ante Romanis
de muro manus tendebant, suos obtestari et more
Gallico passum capillum ostentare liberosque in con-
spectum proferre coeperunt. Erat Romanis nec loco 4
nec numero aequa contentio; simul et cursu et
spatio pugnae fatigati non facile recentes atque inte-
gros sustinebant.

Caesar cum iniquo loco pugnari hostiumque augeri **49**
copias videret, praemetuens suis ad Titum Sextium
legatum, quem minoribus castris praesidio relique-
rat, misit, ut cohortes ex castris celeriter educeret et
sub infimo colle ab dextro latere hostium constitueret,
ut, si nostros loco depulsos vidisset, quo minus libere 2
hostes insequerentur, terreret. Ipse paulum ex eo 3
loco cum legione progressus, ubi constiterat, eventum
pugnae exspectabat.

Cum acerrime comminus pugnaretur, hostes loco **50**
et numero, nostri virtute confiderent, subito sunt
Aedui visi ab latere nostris aperto, quos Caesar ab
dextra parte alio ascensu manus distinendae causa
miserat. Hi similitudine armorum vehementer nostros 2
perterruerunt, ac tametsi dextris umeris exsertis
animadvertebantur, quod insigne pacatorum esse con-
suerat, tamen id ipsum sui fallendi causa milites ab
hostibus factum existimabant. Eodem tempore Lucius 3
Fabius centurio, quique una murum ascenderant,
circumventi atque interfecti muro praecipitabantur.
Marcus Petronius, eiusdem legionis centurio, cum 4
portas excidere conatus esset, a multitudine oppressus

ac sibi desperans, multis iam vulneribus acceptis,
manipularibus suis, qui illum secuti erant, "Quoniam,"
inquit, "me una vobiscum servare non possum,
vestrae quidem certe vitae prospiciam, quos cupidi-
tate gloriae adductus in periculum deduxi. Vos data
5 facultate vobis consulite." Simul in medios hostis
irrupit duobusque interfectis reliquos a porta paulum
6 summovit. Conantibus auxiliari suis "Frustra," in-
quit, "meae vitae subvenire conamini, quem iam
sanguis viresque deficiunt. Proinde abite, dum est
facultas, vosque ad legionem recipite." Ita pugnans
post paulum concidit ac suis saluti fuit.

51 Nostri, cum undique premerentur, XLVI centurio-
nibus amissis deiecti sunt loco. Sed intolerantius
Gallos insequentes legio decima tardavit, quae pro
2 subsidio paulo aequiore loco constiterat. Hanc rursus
XIII legionis cohortes exceperunt, quae ex castris
minoribus eductae cum Tito Sextio legato ceperant
3 locum superiorem. Legiones, ubi primum planiciem
attigerunt, infestis contra hostes signis constiterunt.
4 Vercingetorix ab radicibus collis suos intra muni-
tiones reduxit. Eo die milites sunt paulo minus
septingenti desiderati.

52 Postero die Caesar contione advocata temeritatem
cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, quod sibi ipsi
iudicavissent, quo procedendum aut quid agendum
videretur, neque signo recipiendi dato constitissent
neque ab tribunis militum legatisque retineri potuis-
2 sent. Exposuit, quid iniquitas loci posset, quod ipse

ad Avaricum sensisset, cum sine duce et sine equitatu
deprehensis hostibus exploratam victoriam dimisisset,
ne parvum modo detrimentum in contentione propter
iniquitatem loci accideret. Quanto opere eorum 3
animi magnitudinem admiraretur, quos non castrorum
munitiones, non altitudo montis, non murus oppidi
tardare potuisset, tanto opere licentiam arrogantiam-
que reprehendere, quod plus se quam imperatorem
de victoria atque exitu rerum sentire existimarent;
nec minus se ab milite modestiam et continentiam 4
quam virtutem atque animi magnitudinem desiderare.

Hac habita contione et ad extremam orationem **53**
confirmatis militibus, ne ob hanc causam animo per-
moverentur neu, quod iniquitas loci attulisset, id
virtuti hostium tribuerent, eadem de profectione cogi-
tans, quae ante senserat, legiones ex castris eduxit
aciemque idoneo loco constituit. Cum Vercingetorix 2
nihilo magis in aequum locum descenderet, levi facto
equestri proelio atque secundo in castra exercitum
reduxit. Cum hoc idem postero die fecisset, satis 3
ad Gallicam ostentationem minuendam militumque
animos confirmandos factum existimans in Aeduos
movit castra. Ne tum quidem insecutis hostibus, 4
tertio die ad flumen Elaver pontes reficit eoque ex-
ercitum traduxit.

Ibi a Viridomaro atque Eporedorige Aeduis appel- **54**
latus discit, cum omni equitatu Litavic- *Defection of the*
cum ad sollicitandos Aeduos profectum; *Aedui,*
opus esse ipsos antecedere ad confirmandam civita-

2 tem. Etsi multis iam rebus perfidiam Aeduorum
perspectam habebat atque horum discessu admaturari
defectionem civitatis existimabat, tamen eos retinen-
dos non constituit, ne aut inferre iniuriam videretur
3 aut dare timoris aliquam suspicionem. Discedentibus
4 his breviter sua in Aeduos merita exposuit; quos et
quam humiles accepisset, compulsos in oppida, multa-
tos agris, omnibus ereptis copiis, imposito stipendio,
obsidibus summa cum contumelia extortis, et quam
in fortunam quamque in amplitudinem deduxisset,
ut non solum in pristinum statum redissent, sed
omnium temporum dignitatem et gratiam ante-
cessisse viderentur. His datis mandatis eos ab se
dimisit.

who massacre the garrison of Noviodunum.

55 Noviodunum erat oppidum Aeduorum ad ripas
2 Ligeris opportuno loco positum. Huc
Caesar omnes obsides Galliae, frumen-
tum, pecuniam publicam, suorum atque exercitus
3 impedimentorum magnam partem contulerat; huc
magnum numerum equorum huius belli causa in
4 Italia atque Hispania coëmptorum miserat. Eo cum
Eporedorix Viridomarusque venissent et de statu
civitatis cognovissent, Litaviccum Bibracti ab Aeduis
receptum, quod est oppidum apud eos maximae auc-
toritatis, Convictolitavim magistratum magnamque
partem senatus ad eum convenisse, legatos ad Vercin-
getorigem de pace et amicitia concilianda publice
missos, non praetermittendum tantum commodum
5 existimaverunt. Itaque interfectis Novioduni cus-

todibus, quique eo negotiandi causa convenerant, pecuniam atque equos inter se partiti sunt; obsides 6
civitatum Bibracte ad magistratum deducendos curaverunt, oppidum; quod a se teneri non posse iudicabant, 7
ne cui esset usui Romanis, incenderunt; frumenti 8
quod subito potuerunt navibus avexerunt, reliquum flumine atque incendio corruperunt. Ipsi ex finitimis 9
regionibus copias cogere, praesidia custodiasque ad ripas Ligeris disponere equitatumque omnibus locis iniciendi timoris causa ostentare coeperunt, si ab re frumentaria Romanos excludere [aut adductos inopia ex provincia expellere] possent. Quam ad spem 10
multum eos adiuvabat, quod Liger ex nivibus creverat, ut omnino vado non posse transiri videretur.

Quibus rebus cognitis Caesar maturandum sibi **56**
censuit, si esset in perficiendis pontibus *C. hurries thither.*
periclitandum, ut prius, quam essent maiores eo coactae copiae, dimicaret. Nam ne commutato con- 2
silio iter in provinciam converteret, ut nemo non tum quidem necessario faciendum existimabat, cum infamia atque indignitas rei et oppositus mons Cevenna viarumque difficultas impediebat, tum maxime, quod abiuncto Labieno atque iis legionibus, quas una miserat, vehementer timebat. Itaque admodum 3
magnis diurnis nocturnisque itineribus confectis contra omnium opinionem ad Ligerem venit, vadoque 4
per equites invento pro rei necessitate opportuno, ut brachia modo atque umeri ad sustinenda arma liberi ab aqua esse possent, disposito equitatu, qui vim

5 fluminis refringeret, atque hostibus primo aspectu
perturbatis, incolumem exercitum traduxit, frumen-
tumque in agris et pecoris copiam nactus, repleto his
rebus exercitu iter in Senones facere instituit.

Labienus' campaign near Lutetia.

57 Dum haec apud Caesarem geruntur, Labienus eo
supplemento, quod nuper ex Italia ve-
nerat, relicto Agedinci, ut esset impedi-
mentis praesidio, cum quattuor legionibus Lutetiam
2 proficiscitur. Id est oppidum Parisiorum, quod
positum est in insula fluminis Sequanae. Cuius
adventu ab hostibus cognito, magnae ex finitimis
3 civitatibus copiae convenerunt. Summa imperii
traditur Camulogeno Aulerco, qui prope confectus
aetate tamen propter singularem scientiam rei mili-
4 taris ad eum est honorem evocatus. Is cum animad-
vertisset, perpetuam esse paludem, quae influeret in
Sequanam atque illum omnem locum magnopere
impediret, hic consedit nostrosque transitu prohibere
instituit.

58 Labienus primo vineas agere, cratibus atque aggere
2 paludem explere atque iter munire conabatur. Post-
quam id difficilius confieri animadvertit, silentio e
castris tertia vigilia egressus eodem, quo venerat,
3 itinere Metiosedum pervenit. Id est oppidum Se-
nonum, in insula Sequanae positum, ut paulo ante
4 de Lutetia diximus. Deprensis navibus circiter
quinquaginta celeriterque coniunctis atque eo mil-
itibus iniectis et rei novitate perterritis oppidanis,
quorum magna pars erat ad bellum evocata, sine con-

tentione oppido potitur. Refecto ponte, quem superi- 5
oribus diebus hostes resciderant, exercitum traducit
et secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit.
Hostes re cognita ab iis, qui Metiosedo fugerant, 6
Lutetiam incendi pontesque eius oppidi rescindi
iubent; ipsi profecti a palude ad ripas Sequanae
e regione Lutetiae contra Labieni castra consi-
dunt.

Iam Caesar a Gergovia discessisse audiebatur, iam **59**
de Aeduorum defectione et secundo Galliae motu
rumores afferebantur, Gallique in colloquiis inter-
clusum itinere et Ligeri Caesarem inopia frumenti
coactum in provinciam contendisse confirmabant.
Bellovaci autem defectione Aeduorum cognita, qui 2
ante erant per se infideles, manus cogere atque
aperte bellum parare coeperunt. Tum Labienus tanta 3
rerum commutatione longe aliud sibi capiendum con-
silium, atque antea senserat, intellegebat, neque iam, 4
ut aliquid acquireret proelioque hostes lacesseret, sed
ut incolumem exercitum Agedincum reduceret, cogi-
tabat. Namque altera ex parte Bellovaci, quae 5
civitas in Gallia maximam habet opinionem virtutis,
instabant, alteram Camulogenus parato atque instructo
exercitu tenebat; tum legiones a praesidio atque
impedimentis interclusas maximum flumen distinebat.
Tantis subito difficultatibus obiectis ab animi virtute 6
auxilium petendum videbat.

Sub vesperum consilio convocato, cohortatus, ut ea, **60**
quae imperasset, diligenter industrieque adminis-

trarent, naves quas Metiosedo deduxerat, singulas equitibus Romanis attribuit et prima confecta vigilia quattuor milia passuum secundo flumine silentio
2 progredi ibique se exspectare iubet. Quinque cohortes, quas minime firmas ad dimicandum esse existimabat,
3 castris praesidio relinquit; quinque eiusdem legionis reliquas de media nocte cum omnibus impedimentis adverso flumine magno tumultu proficisci imperat.
4 Conquirit etiam lintres; has magno sonitu remorum incitatas in eandem partem mittit. Ipse post paulo silentio egressus cum tribus legionibus eum locum petit, quo naves appelli iusserat.

61 Eo cum esset ventum, exploratores hostium, ut omni fluminis parte erant dispositi, inopinantes, quod magna subito erat coorta tempestas, ab nostris op-
2 primuntur; exercitus equitatusque equitibus Romanis administrantibus, quos ei negotio praefecerat, celeriter
3 transmittitur. Uno fere tempore sub lucem hostibus nuntiatur, in castris Romanorum praeter consuetudinem tumultuari, et magnum ire agmen adverso flumine sonitumque remorum in eadem parte exaudiri,
4 et paulo infra milites navibus transportari. Quibus rebus auditis, quod existimabant, tribus locis transire legiones atque omnes perturbatos defectione Aeduorum fugam parare, suas quoque copias in tres partes
5 distribuerunt. Nam praesidio e regione castrorum relicto et parva manu Metiosedum versus missa, quae tantum progrediatur, quantum naves processissent, reliquas copias contra Labienum duxerunt.

Prima luce et nostri omnes erant transportati et 62
hostium acies cernebatur. Labienus milites cohor- 2
tatus, ut suae pristinae virtutis et secundissimorum
proeliorum retinerent memoriam atque ipsum Caesar-
em, cuius ductu saepenumero hostes superassent,
praesentem adesse existimarent, dat signum proelii.
Primo concursu ab dextro cornu, ubi septima legio 3
constiterat, hostes pelluntur atque in fugam conici-
untur: ab sinistro, quem locum duodecima legio 4
tenebat, cum primi ordines hostium transfixi telis
concidissent, tamen acerrime reliqui resistebant, nec
dabat suspicionem fugae quisquam. Ipse dux ho- 5
stium Camulogenus suis aderat atque eos cohortabatur.
Incerto nunc etiam exitu victoriae, cum septimae 6
legionis tribunis esset nuntiatum, quae in sinistro
cornu gererentur, post tergum hostium legionem
ostenderunt signaque intulerunt. Ne eo quidem 7
tempore quisquam loco cessit, sed circumventi omnes
interfectique sunt. Eandem fortunam tulit Camulo-
genus. At ii, qui in praesidio contra castra Labieni 8
erant relicti, cum proelium commissum audissent,
subsidio suis ierunt collemque ceperunt, neque no-
strorum militum victorum impetum sustinere potue-
runt. Sic cum suis fugientibus permixti, quos non 9
silvae montesque texerunt, ab equitatu sunt inter-
fecti. Hoc negotio confecto Labienus revertitur 10
Agedincum, ubi impedimenta totius exercitus relicta
erant; inde die tertio cum omnibus copiis ad Caesarem
pervenit.

General Council of Gauls at Bibracte.

63 Defectione Aeduorum cognita bellum augetur.
Legationes in omnes partes circum-
2 mittuntur; quantum gratia, auctoritate,
pecunia valent, ad sollicitandas civitates nituntur;
3 nacti obsides, quos Caesar apud eos deposuerat,
4 horum supplicio dubitantes territant. Petunt a
Vercingetorige Aedui, ut ad se veniat rationesque
5 belli gerendi communicet. Re impetrata contendunt,
ut ipsis summa imperii tradatur, et re in contro-
versiam deducta totius Galliae concilium Bibracte
6 indicitur. Eodem conveniunt undique frequentes.
Multitudinis suffragiis res permittitur; ad unum
7 omnes Vercingetorigem probant imperatorem. Ab
hoc concilio Remi, Lingones, Treveri afuerunt, illi,
quod amicitiam Romanorum sequebantur, Treveri,
quod aberant longius et ab Germanis premebantur,
quae fuit causa, quare toto abessent bello et neutris
8 auxilia mitterent. Magno dolore Aedui ferunt se
deiectos principatu, queruntur fortunae commuta-
tionem et Caesaris indulgentiam in se requirunt,
neque tamen suscepto bello suum consilium ab reliquis
9 separare audent. Inviti summae spei adulescentes
Eporedorix et Viridomarus Vercingetorigi parent.

64 Ipse imperat reliquis civitatibus obsides diemque
huic rei constituit; omnes equites, XV milia numero,
2 celeriter convenire iubet. Peditatu, quem antea
habuerat, se fore contentum dicit, neque fortunam
temptaturum aut in acie dimicaturum, sed, quoniam
abundet equitatu, perfacile esse factu frumentationi-

bus pabulationibusque Romanos prohibere; aequo 3
modo animo sua ipsi frumenta corrumpant aedificia-
que incendant, qua rei familiaris iactura perpetuum
imperium libertatemque se consequi videant. His 4
constitutis rebus Aeduis Segusiavisque, qui sunt
finitimi provinciae, decem milia peditum imperat;
huc addit equites octingentos. His praeficit fratrem 5
Eporedorigis bellumque inferri Allobrogibus iubet.
Altera ex parte Gabalos proximosque pagos Arverno- 6
rum in Helvios, item Rutenos Cadurcosque ad fines
Volcarum Arecomicorum depopulandos mittit. Nihilo 7
minus clandestinis nuntiis legationibusque Allobrogas
sollicitat, quorum mentes nondum ab superiore bello
resedisse sperabat. Horum principibus pecunias, 8
civitati autem imperium totius provinciae pollicetur.

Ad hos omnes casus provisa erant praesidia co- **65**
hortium duarum et viginti, quae ex ipsa provincia
ab Lucio Caesare legato ad omnes partes opponeban-
tur. Helvii sua sponte cum finitimis proelio congressi 2
pelluntur et Gaio Valerio Donnotauro, Caburi filio,
principe civitatis, compluribusque aliis interfectis
intra oppida ac muros compelluntur. Allobroges 3
crebris ad Rhodanum dispositis praesidiis magna
cum cura et diligentia suos fines tuentur. Caesar, 4
quod hostes equitatu superiores esse intellegebat et
interclusis omnibus itineribus nulla re ex provincia
atque Italia sublevari poterat, trans Rhenum in
Germaniam mittit ad eas civitates, quas superioribus
annis pacaverat, equitesque ab his arcessit et levis

armaturae pedites, qui inter eos proeliari consuerant.
5 Eorum adventu, quod minus idoneis equis utebantur,
a tribunis militum reliquisque equitibus Romanis
atque evocatis equos sumit Germanisque distribuit.

Speech of Vercingetorix.

66 Interea, dum haec geruntur, hostium copiae ex
Arvernis equitesque, qui toti Galliae
2 erant imperati, conveniunt. Magno
horum coacto numero, cum Caesar in Sequanos per
extremos Lingonum fines iter faceret, quo facilius
3 subsidium provinciae ferri posset, circiter milia
passuum decem ab Romanis trinis castris Vercinge-
torix consedit convocatisque ad concilium praefectis
equitum venisse tempus victoriae demonstrat: fugere
4 in provinciam Romanos Galliaque excedere. Id sibi
ad praesentem obtinendam libertatem satis esse; ad
reliqui temporis pacem atque otium parum profici:
maioribus enim coactis copiis reversuros neque finem
bellandi facturos. Proinde agmine impeditos adori-
5 rentur. Si pedites suis auxilium ferant atque in eo
morentur, iter facere non posse; si, id quod magis
futurum confidat, relictis impedimentis suae saluti
consulant, et usu rerum necessariarum et dignitate
6 spoliatum iri. Nam de equitibus hostium, quin nemo
eorum progredi modo extra agmen audeat, ipsos
quidem non debere dubitare. Id quo maiore faciant
animo, copias se omnes pro castris habiturum et
7 terrori hostibus futurum. Conclamant equites, sanc-
tissimo iureiurando confirmari oportere, ne tecto
recipiatur, ne ad liberos, ne ad parentes, ad uxorem

aditum habeat, qui non bis per agmen hostium perequitasset.

67 Probata re atque omnibus iureiurando adactis, postero die in tres partes distributo equitatu duae se acies ab duobus lateribus ostendunt, una a primo agmine iter impedire coepit. Qua re nuntiata Caesar 2 suum quoque equitatum tripertito divisum contra hostem ire iubet. Pugnatur una omnibus in partibus. Consistit agmen; impedi- 3 menta intra legiones recipiuntur. Si qua in parte 4 nostri laborare aut gravius premi videbantur, eo signa inferri Caesar aciemque constitui iubebat; quae res et hostes ad insequendum tardabat et nostros spe auxilii confirmabat. Tandem Germani ab dextro 5 latere summum iugum nancti hostes loco depellunt; fugientes usque ad flumen, ubi Vercingetorix cum pedestribus copiis consederat, persequuntur compluresque interficiunt. Qua re animadversa reliqui, ne 6 circumirentur, veriti se fugae mandant. Omnibus locis fit caedes. Tres nobilissimi Aedui capti ad 7 Caesarem perducuntur: Cotus, praefectus equitum, qui controversiam cum Convictolitavi proximis comitiis habuerat, et Cavarillus, qui post defectionem Litavicci pedestribus copiis praefuerat, et Eporedorix, quo duce ante adventum Caesaris Aedui cum Sequanis bello contenderant.

C. defeats their cavalry.

68 Fugato omni equitatu, Vercingetorix copias, ut pro castris collocaverat, reduxit protinusque Alesiam, quod est oppidum Mandubio-

They march to Alesia.

rum, iter facere coepit celeriterque impedimenta ex
2 castris educi et se subsequi iussit. Caesar impedimentis in proximum collem deductis, duabus legionibus praesidio relictis secutus, quantum diei tempus est passum, circiter tribus milibus hostium ex novissimo agmine interfectis altero die ad Alesiam castra
3 fecit. Perspecto urbis situ perterritisque hostibus, quod equitatu, qua maxime parte exercitus confidebant, erant pulsi, adhortatus ad laborem milites circumvallare instituit.

CC. 69-89.—SIEGE OF ALESIA.

69 Ipsum erat oppidum Alesia in colle summo admodum edito loco, ut nisi obsidione expugnari non
2 posse videretur; cuius collis radices duo duabus
3 ex partibus flumina subluebant. Ante id oppidum planicies circiter milia passuum III in longitudinem
4 patebat; reliquis ex omnibus partibus colles mediocri interiecto spatio pari altitudinis fastigio oppidum
5 cingebant. Sub muro, quae pars collis ad orientem solem spectabat, hunc omnem locum copiae Gallorum compleverant fossamque et maceriam sex in altitu-
6 dinem pedum praeduxerant. Eius munitionis, quae ab Romanis instituebatur, circuitus XI milia passuum
7 tenebat. Castra opportunis locis erant posita ibique castella viginti tria facta, quibus in castellis interdiu stationes ponebantur, ne qua subito eruptio fieret; haec eadem noctu excubitoribus ac firmis praesidiis tenebantur.

70 Opere instituto fit equestre proelium in ea planicie, quam intermissam collibus tria milia passuum in longitudinem patere supra demonstravimus. Summa vi ab utrisque contenditur. Laborantibus nostris 2
Caesar Germanos submittit legionesque pro castris constituit [ne qua subito irruptio ab hostium peditatu fiat]. Praesidio legionum addito nostris animus 3
augetur; hostes in fugam coniecti se ipsi multitudine impediunt atque angustioribus portis relictis coacervantur. Germani acrius usque ad munitiones sequuntur. 4
Fit magna caedes; nonnulli relictis equis fossam 5
transire et maceriam transcendere conantur. Paulum legiones Caesar, quas pro vallo constituerat, promoveri iubet. Non minus, qui intra munitiones erant, 6
perturbantur Galli; veniri ad se confestim existimantes ad arma conclamant; nonnulli perterriti in oppidum irrumpunt. Vercingetorix iubet portas claudi, ne 7
castra nudentur. Multis interfectis, compluribus equis captis Germani sese recipiunt.

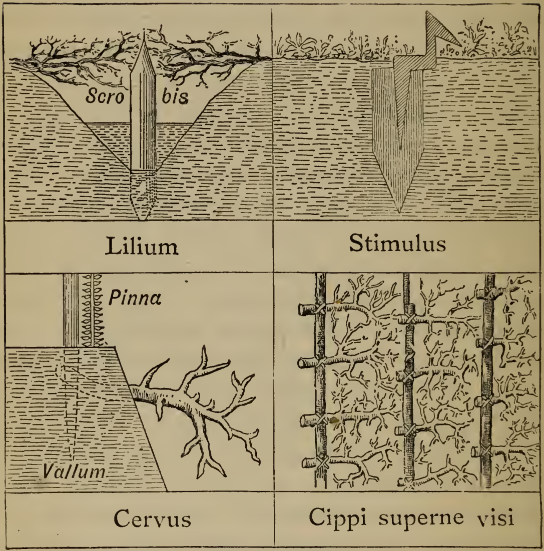
71 Vercingetorix, priusquam munitiones ab Romanis perficiantur, consilium capit, omnem ab se equitatum noctu dimittere. Discedentibus mandat, ut suam 2
quisque eorum civitatem adeat omnesque, qui per aetatem arma ferre possint, ad bellum cogant. Sua 3
in illos merita proponit obtestaturque, ut suae salutis rationem habeant, neu se optime de communi libertate meritum hostibus in cruciatum dedant. Quod si indiligentiores fuerint, milia hominum delecta octoginta una secum interitura demonstrat. Ratione 4

inita se exigue dierum XXX habere frumentum, sed
5 paulo etiam longius tolerari posse parcendo. His
datis mandatis, qua opus erat intermissum, secunda
6 vigilia silentio equitatum mittit. Frumentum omne
ad se referri iubet; capitis poenam iis, qui non
7 paruerint, constituit: pecus, cuius magna erat copia
ab Mandubiis compulsa, viritim distribuit; frumentum
8 parce et paulatim metiri instituit. Copias omnes,
quas pro oppido collocaverat, in oppidum recepit.
9 His rationibus auxilia Galliae exspectare et bellum
parat administrare.

72 Quibus rebus cognitis ex perfugis et captivis Caesar
haec genera munitionis instituit. Fossam pedum
viginti directis lateribus duxit, ut eius fossae solum
tantundem pateret, quantum summae fossae labra
2 distarent. Reliquas omnes munitiones ab ea fossa
pedes quadringentos reduxit, id hoc consilio, quoniam
tantum esset necessario spatium complexus nec facile
totum corpus corona militum cingeretur, ne de
improviso aut noctu ad munitiones hostium multi-
tudo advolaret, aut interdiu tela in nostros operi
3 destinatos conicere possent. Hoc intermisso spatio
duas fossas quindecim pedes latas, eadem altitudine
perduxit; quarum interiorem campestribus ac de-
missis locis aqua ex flumine derivata complevit.
4 Post eas aggerem ac vallum XII pedum exstruxit.
Huic loricam pinnasque adiecit grandibus cervis
eminentibus ad commissuras pluteorum atque ag-
geris, qui ascensum hostium tardarent, et turres

toto opere circumdedit, quae pedes LXXX inter se
distarent.

Erat eodem tempore et materiari et frumentari et 73
tantas munitiones fieri necesse deminutis nostris
copiis, quae longius ab castris progrediebantur; ac
nonnumquam opera nostra Galli temptare atque
eruptionem ex oppido pluribus portis summa vi facere
conabantur. Quare ad haec rursus opera addendum 2
Caesar putavit, quo minore numero militum muni-
tiones defendi possent. Itaque truncis arborum
admodum firmis ramis abscisis atque horum delibratis
ac praeacutis cacuminibus perpetuae fossae quinos
pedes altae ducebantur. Huc illi stipites demissi et 3
ab infimo revincti, ne revelli possent, ab ramis emine-
bant. Quini erant ordines coniuncti inter se atque 4
implicati; quo qui intraverant, se ipsi acutissimis
vallis induebant. Hos cippos appellabant. Ante 5
quos obliquis ordinibus in quincuncem dispositis
scrobes tres in altitudinem pedes fodiebantur pau-
latim angustiore ad infimum fastigio. Huc teretes 6
stipites feminis crassitudine ab summo praeacuti et
praeusti demittebantur ita, ut non amplius digitis
quattuor ex terra eminerent; simul confirmandi et 7
stabiliendi causa singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra
exculcabantur; reliqua pars scrobis ad occultandas
insidias viminibus ac virgultis integebatur. Huius 8
generis octoni ordines ducti ternos inter se pedes
distabant. Id ex similitudine floris lilium appella-
bant. Ante haec taleae pedem longae ferreis hamis 9



WORKS AT ALESIA

infixis totae in terram infodiebantur mediocribusque
intermissis spatiis omnibus locis disserebantur, quos
stimulos nominabant.

His rebus perfectis, regiones secutus quam potuit 74
aequissimas pro loci natura XIV milia passuum com-
plexus pares eiusdem generis munitiones, diversas ab
his, contra exteriorem hostem perfecit, ut ne magna
quidem multitudine, si ita accidat, [eius discessu] muni-
tionum praesidia circumfundi possent; ac ne cum peri- 2
culo ex castris egredi cogatur, dierum triginta pabulum
frumentumque habere omnes convectum iubet.

Dum haec apud Alesiam geruntur, Galli concilio 75
principum indicto non omnes eos, qui arma ferre pos-
sent, ut censuit Vercingetorix, convocandos statuunt,
sed certum numerum cuique ex civitate imperandum,
ne tanta multitudine confusa nec moderari nec dis-
cernere suos nec frumentandi rationem habere possent.
Imperant Aeduis atque eorum clientibus, Segusiavis, 2
Ambivaretis, Aulercis Brannovicibus, Brannoviis, milia
XXXV; parem numerum Arvernis adiunctis Eleutetis,
Cadurcis, Gabalis, Vellavis, qui sub imperio Arver-
norum esse consuerunt; Sequanis, Senonibus, Bitu- 3
rigibus, Santonis, Rutenis, Carnutibus duodena milia;
Bellovacis X; octona Pictonibus et Turonis et Parisiis
et Helvetiis; Ambianis, Mediomatricis, Petrocoriis,
Nerviis, Morinis, Nitiobrogibus quina milia; Aulercis
Cenomanis totidem; Atrebatibus IV; Veliocassis
totidem; Lemovicibus et Aulercis Eburovicibus terna;
Rauricis et Boiis bina; XXX universis civitatibus, 4

quae Oceanum attingunt quaeque eorum consuetudine Aremoricae appellantur, quo sunt in numero Curiosolites, Redones, Ambibarii, Caletes, Osismi, Lexovii, Venelli. Ex his Bellovaci suum numerum non compleverunt, quod se suo nomine atque arbitrio cum Romanis bellum gesturos dicebant neque cuiusquam imperio obtemperaturos; rogati tamen ab Commio pro eius hospitio duo milia una miserunt.

76 Huius opera Commii, ut antea demonstravimus, fideli atque utili superioribus annis erat usus in Britannia Caesar; quibus ille pro meritis civitatem eius immunem esse iusserat, iura legesque reddiderat atque
2 ipsi Morinos attribuerat. Tamen tanta universae Galliae consensio fuit libertatis vindicandae et pristinae belli laudis recuperandae, ut neque beneficiis neque amicitiae memoria moverentur, omnesque et animo et
3 opibus in id bellum incumberent. Coactis equitum VIII milibus et peditum circiter CCL, haec in Aeduorum finibus recensebantur, numerusque inibatur, praefecti constituebantur. Commio Atrebati, Viridomaro et Eporedorigi Aeduis, Vercassivellauno Arverno, con-
4 sobrino Vercingetorigis, summa imperii traditur. His delecti ex civitatibus attribuuntur, quorum consilio
5 bellum administraretur. Omnes alacres et fiduciae pleni ad Alesiam proficiscuntur, neque erat omnium
6 quisquam, qui aspectum modo tantae multitudinis sustineri posse arbitraretur, praesertim ancipiti proelio, cum ex oppido eruptione pugnaretur, foris tantae copiae equitatus peditatusque cernerentur.

At ii, qui Alesiae obsidebantur, praeterita die, qua 77
auxilia suorum exspectaverant, consumpto omni fru-
mento, inscii quid in Aeduis gereretur, concilio coacto
de exitu suarum fortunarum consultabant. Ac variis 2
dictis sententiis, quarum pars deditionem, pars, dum
vires suppeterent, eruptionem censebat, non praeter-
eunda oratio Critognati videtur propter eius singularem
et nefariam crudelitatem. Hic, summo in Arvernis or- 3
tus loco et magnae habitus auctoritatis, "Nihil," inquit,
"de eorum sententia dicturus sum, qui turpissimam
servitutem deditionis nomine appellant, neque hos
habendos civium loco neque ad consilium adhibendos
censeo. Cum his mihi res sit, qui eruptionem pro- 4
bant; quorum in consilio omnium vestrum consensu
pristinae residere virtutis memoria videtur. Animi 5
est ista mollitia, non virtus, paulisper inopiam ferre
non posse. Qui se ultro morti offerant, facilius re-
periuntur, quam qui dolorem patienter ferant. Atque 6
ego hanc sententiam probarem—tantum apud me
dignitas potest—si nullam praeterquam vitae nostrae
iacturam fieri viderem; sed in consilio capiendo om- 7
nem Galliam respiciamus, quam ad nostrum auxilium
concitavimus. Quid hominum milibus LXXX uno 8
loco interfectis propinquis consanguineisque nostris
animi fore existimatis, si paene in ipsis cadaveribus
proelio decertare cogentur? Nolite hos vestro auxilio 9
exspoliare, qui vestrae salutis causa suum periculum
neglexerunt, nec stultitia ac temeritate vestra aut
animi imbecillitate omnem Galliam prosternere et

10 perpetuae servituti subicere. An, quod ad diem non
venerunt, de eorum fide constantiaque dubitatis?
Quid ergo? Romanos in illis ulterioribus munitionibus
11 animine causa cotidie exerceri putatis? Si illorum
nuntiis confirmari non potestis omni aditu praesepto,
his utimini testibus, appropinquare eorum adventum;
cuius rei timore exterriti diem noctemque in opere
12 versantur. Quid ergo mei consilii est? Facere, quod
nostri maiores nequaquam pari bello Cimbrorum Teu-
tonumque fecerunt; qui in oppida compulsi ac simili
inopia subacti eorum corporibus, qui aetate ad bellum
inutiles videbantur, vitam toleraverunt neque se hos-
13 tibus tradiderunt. Cuius rei si exemplum non habe-
remus, tamen libertatis causa institui et posteris prodi
14 pulcherrimum iudicarem. Nam quid illi simile bello
fuit? Depopulata Gallia Cimbri magnaque illata
calamitate finibus quidem nostris aliquando exces-
serunt atque alias terras petierunt; iura, leges, agros,
15 libertatem nobis reliquerunt. Romani vero quid
petunt aliud aut quid volunt, nisi invidia adducti,
quos fama nobiles potentesque bello cognoverunt,
horum in agris civitatibusque considere atque his
aeternam iniungere servitutem? Neque enim ulla
16 alia condicione bella gesserunt. Quod si ea, quae in
longinquis nationibus geruntur, ignoratis, respicite
finitimam Galliam, quae in provinciam redacta, iure
et legibus commutatis, securibus subiecta perpetua
premitur servitute."

78 Sententiis dictis constituunt, ut ii, qui valetudine

aut aetate inutiles sunt bello, oppido excedant atque omnia prius experiantur, quam ad Critognati senten-
tiam descendant; illo tamen potius utendum consilio, 2
si res cogat atque auxilia morentur, quam aut dedi-
tionis aut pacis subeundam condicionem. Mandubii, 3
qui eos oppido receperant, cum liberis atque uxoribus
exire coguntur. Hi cum ad munitiones Romanorum 4
accessissent, flentes omnibus precibus orabant, ut se
in servitutem receptos cibo iuvarent. At Caesar dis- 5
positis in vallo custodibus recipi prohibebat.

Interea Commius reliquique duces, quibus summa 79
imperii permissa erat, cum omnibus copiis ad Alesiam perveniunt et colle exteriore occupato non longius mille passibus ab nostris munitionibus considunt.
Postero die equitatu ex castris educto omnem eam 2
planiciem, quam in longitudinem tria milia passuum patere demonstravimus, complent pedestresque copias paulum ab eo loco abditas in locis superioribus con-
stituunt. Erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum. 3
Concurrunt his auxiliis visis; fit gratulatio inter eos
atque omnium animi ad laetitiam excitantur. Itaque 4
productis copiis ante oppidum considunt et proximam fossam cratibus integunt atque aggere explent seque ad eruptionem atque omnes casus comparant.

Caesar omni exercitu ad utramque partem muni- 80
tionum disposito, ut, si usus veniat, suum quisque locum teneat et noverit, equitatum ex castris educi
et proelium committi iubet. Erat ex omnibus castris, 2
quae summum undique iugum tenebant, despectus,

atque omnes milites intenti pugnae proventum ex-
3 spectabant. Galli inter equites raros sagittarios ex-
peditosque levis armaturae interiecerant, qui suis
cedentibus auxilio succurrerent et nostrorum equitum
4 impetus sustinerent. Ab his complures de improviso
vulnerati proelio excedebant. Cum suos pugna su-
periores esse Galli confiderent et nostros multitudine
premi viderent, ex omnibus partibus et ii, qui muni-
tionibus continebantur, et hi, qui ad auxilium con-
venerant, clamore et ululatu suorum animos confirm-
5 abant. Quod in conspectu omnium res gerebatur
neque recte ac turpiter factum celari poterat, utrosque
et laudis cupiditas et timor ignominiae ad virtutem
6 excitabat. Cum a meridie prope ad solis occasum
dubia victoria pugnaretur, Germani una in parte
confertis turmis in hostes impetum fecerunt eosque
7 propulerunt; quibus in fugam coniectis sagittarii cir-
8 cumventi interfectique sunt. Item ex reliquis partibus
nostri cedentes usque ad castra insecuti sui colligendi
9 facultatem non dederunt. At ii, qui ab Alesia pro-
cesserant, maesti prope victoria desperata se in oppi-
dum receperunt.

81 Uno die intermisso Galli atque hoc spatio magno
cratium, scalarum, harpagonum numero effecto, media
nocte silentio ex castris egressi ad campestres muni-
2 tiones accedunt. Subito clamore sublato, qua signifi-
catione, qui in oppido obsidebantur, de suo adventu
cognoscere possent, crates proicere, fundis, sagittis,
lapidibus nostros de vallo proturbare reliquaque, quae

ad oppugnationem pertinent, parant administrare. Eodem tempore clamore exaudito dat tuba signum 3
suis Vercingetorix atque ex oppido educit. Nostri, ut 4
superioribus diebus, ut cuique erat locus attributus, ad munitiones accedunt; fundis librilibus sudibusque, quas in opere disposuerant, ac glandibus Gallos proterrent. Prospectu tenebris adempto multa utrimque 5
vulnera accipiuntur. Complura tormentis tela coniciuntur. At Marcus Antonius et Gaius Trebonius 6
legati, quibus hae partes ad defendendum obvenerant, qua ex parte nostros premi intellexerant, his auxilio ex ulterioribus castellis deductos submittebant.

Dum longius ab munitione aberant Galli, plus multitudine telorum proficiebant; posteaquam propius successerunt, aut se stimulis inopinantes induebant aut in scrobes delati transfodiebantur aut ex vallo ac turribus traiecti pilis muralibus interibant. Multis 2
undique vulneribus acceptis nulla munitione perrupta, cum lux appeteret, veriti, ne ab latere aperto ex superioribus castris eruptione circumvenirentur, se ad suos receperunt. At interiores, dum ea, quae a 3
Vercingetorige ad eruptionem praeparata erant, proferunt, priores fossas explent, diutius in his rebus 4
administrandis morati prius suos discessisse cognoverunt, quam munitionibus appropinquarent. Ita re infecta in oppidum reverterunt.

Bis magno cum detrimento repulsi Galli, quid 83
agant, consulunt; locorum peritos adhibent; ex his superiorum castrorum situs munitionesque cognoscunt.

2 Erat a septentrionibus collis, quem propter magnitudi-
nem circuitus opere circumplecti non potuerant nostri:
necessario paene iniquo loco et leniter declivi castra
3 fecerunt. Haec Gaius Antistius Reginus et Gaius
Caninius Rebilus legati cum duabus legionibus obtine-
4 bant. Cognitis per exploratores regionibus duces
hostium LX milia ex omni numero deligunt earum
civitatum, quae maximam virtutis opinionem habe-
5 bant; quid quoque pacto agi placeat, occulte inter se
constituunt; adeundi tempus definiunt, cum meridies
6 esse videatur. His copiis Vercassivellaunum Arver-
num, unum ex quattuor ducibus, propinquum Ver-
7 cingetorigis, praeficiunt. Ille ex castris prima vigilia
egressus prope confecto sub lucem itinere post mon-
tem se occultavit militesque ex nocturno labore sese
8 reficere iussit. Cum iam meridies appropinquare
videretur, ad ea castra, quae supra demonstravimus,
contendit; eodemque tempore equitatus ad campestres
munitiones accedere et reliquae copiae pro castris sese
ostendere coeperunt.

84 Vercingetorix ex arce Alesiae suos conspicatus ex
oppido egreditur; cratis, longurios, musculos, falces
reliquaque, quae eruptionis causa paraverat, profert.
2 Pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis, atque omnia
temptantur; quae minime visa pars firma est, huc
3 concurritur. Romanorum manus tantis munitionibus
4 distinetur nec facile pluribus locis occurrit. Multum
ad terrendos nostros valet clamor, qui post tergum
pugnantibus exstitit, quod suum periculum in aliena

vident salute constare; omnia enim plerumque, quae 5
absunt, vehementius hominum mentes perturbant.

Caesar idoneum locum nactus, quid quaque ex 85
parte geratur, cognoscit; laborantibus submittit.
Utrisque ad animum occurrit, unum esse illud 2
tempus, quo maxime contendi conveniat: Galli, nisi 3
perfregerint munitiones, de omni salute desperant;
Romani, si rem obtinuerint, finem laborum omnium
exspectant. Maxime ad superiores munitiones labora- 4
tur, quo Vercassivellaunum missum demonstravimus.
Iniquum loci ad declivitatem fastigium magnum
habet momentum. Alii tela coniciunt, alii testudine 5
facta subeunt; defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt.
Agger ab universis in munitionem coniectus et ascen- 6
sum dat Gallis et ea, quae in terra occultaverant
Romani, contegit; nec iam arma nostris nec vires
suppetunt.

His rebus cognitis Caesar Labienum cum cohortibus 86
sex subsidio laborantibus mittit; imperat, si sustinere 2
non posset, deductis cohortibus eruptione pugnaret;
id nisi necessario ne faciat. Ipse adit reliquos, co- 3
hortatur, ne labori succumbant; omnium superiorum
dimicationum fructum in eo die atque hora docet
consistere. Interiores desperatis campestribus locis 4
propter magnitudinem munitionum loca praerupta ex-
scensu temptant; huc ea, quae paraverant, conferunt.
Multitudine telorum ex turribus propugnantes detur- 5
bant, aggere et cratibus fossas explent, falcibus vallum
ac loricam rescindunt.

87 Mittit primo Brutum adulescentem cum cohortibus
Caesar, post cum aliis Gaium Fabium legatum;
2 postremo ipse, cum vehementius pugnaretur, integros
3 subsidio adducit. Restituto proelio ac repulsis hosti-
4 bus eo, quo Labienum miserat, contendit; cohortes
quattuor ex proximo castello deducit, equitum partem
se sequi, partem circumire exteriores munitiones et
5 ab tergo hostes adoriri iubet. Labienus, postquam
neque aggeres neque fossae vim hostium sustinere
poterant, coactis una XL cohortibus, quas ex proximis
praesidiis deductas fors obtulit, Caesarem per nuntios
facit certiorem, quid faciendum existimet. Accelerat
Caesar, ut proelio intersit.

88 Eius adventu ex colore vestitus cognito, quo insigni
in proeliis uti consuerat, turmisque equitum et co-
hortibus visis, quas se sequi iusserat, ut de locis
superioribus haec declivia et devexa cernebantur,
2 hostes proelium committunt. Utrimque clamore
sublato, excipit rursus ex vallo atque omnibus muni-
3 tionibus clamor. Nostri, omissis pilis, gladiis rem
gerunt. Repente post tergum equitatus cernitur;
cohortes aliae appropinquant. Hostes terga vertunt;
fugientibus equites occurrunt. Fit magna caedes.
4 Sedulius, dux et princeps Lemovicum, occiditur;
Vercassivellaunus Arvernus vivus in fuga compre-
henditur; signa militaria septuaginta quattuor ad
Caesarem referuntur; pauci ex tanto numero se
5 incolumes in castra recipiunt. Conspicati ex oppido
caedem et fugam suorum desperata salute copias a

munitionibus reducunt. Fit protinus hac re audita ex castris Gallorum fuga. Quod nisi crebris subsidiis 6
ac totius diei labore milites essent defessi, omnes hostium copiae deleri potuissent. De media nocte 7
missus equitatus novissimum agmen consequitur; magnus numerus capitur atque interficitur, reliqui ex fuga in civitates discedunt.

V. surrenders.

Postero die Vercingetorix concilio convocato id **89**
bellum se suscepisse non suarum necessitatium sed communis libertatis causa demonstrat, et 2
quoniam sit fortunae cedendum, ad utramque rem se illis offerre, seu morte sua Romanis satisfacere seu vivum tradere velint. Mittuntur de his rebus ad 3
Caesarem legati. Iubet arma tradi, principes produci. Ipse in munitione pro castris consedit; eo 4
duces producuntur. Vercingetorix deditur, arma proiciuntur. Reservatis Aeduis atque Arvernis, si per 5
eos civitates reciperare posset, ex reliquis captivis toto exercitui capita singula praedae nomine distribuit.

Winter quarters of Roman legions.

His rebus confectis in Aeduos proficiscitur; civita- **90**
tem recipit. Eo legati ab Arvernis missi, 2
quae imperaret, se facturos pollicentur. Imperat magnum numerum obsidum. Legiones in 3
hiberna mittit. Captivorum circiter XX milia Aeduis Arvernisque reddit. T. Labienum duabus cum legio- 4
nibus et equitatu in Sequanos proficisci iubet; huic M. Sempronium Rutilum attribuit. Gaium Fabium 5
legatum et Lucium Minucium Basilum cum legioni-

bus duabus in Remis collocat, ne quam ab finitimis
6 Bellovacis calamitatem accipiant. Gaium Antistium
Reginum in Ambivaretos, Titum Sextium in Bituriges,
Gaium Caninium Rebilum in Rutenos cum singulis
7 legionibus mittit. Quintum Tullium Ciceronem et
Publium Sulpicium Cabilloni et Matiscone in Aeduis
8 ad Ararim rei frumentariae causa collocat. Ipse
Bibracte hiemare constituit. His [litteris] cognitis Romae dierum viginti supplicatio redditur.

Supplicatio granted.

NOTES.

THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THE WAR, B.C. 52.

L.P. = Latin Primer. *N.S.* = Notes on Syntax in the same.

I.

1. **quieta Gallia.** The phrase is often used by Caesar to put a good colour on only partial success. **cognoscit,** 'receives information,' **de Clodii caede**: Clodius was killed by Milo, January 20th, B.C. 52. This occurrence increased the fury of the parties at Rome, and as the Senate in its panic could not choose consuls, it empowered Pompey, who continued in the neighbourhood of Rome, to watch over the safety of the Republic and to raise troops throughout Italy. Caesar also levied troops in Upper Italy; of these only a supplement (c. 7. 5) came to Gaul to fill up the losses among the troops. **ut...coniurarent** depends on *senatus consulto*; *c o n iurare*, 'to take the oath *together*,' instead of singly, so as to accelerate the levy. **iuniores**, those of age for military service, roughly those who were between seventeen and forty-six years old.

2. **addunt,** 'of their own invention (*ipsi*) they make up and add to the reports what the circumstances of the case seemed to demand, namely, that Caesar was detained [in Italy] by the disturbances in Rome.' These disturbances are the riots of Milo's and Clodius' followers, which ended in the death of Clodius: cp. notes on § 1.

3. 'inasmuch as they already resented.' **qui** with subj., as being causal, *i.e.*, giving the motive of their action; L.P., § 150.

4. **principes** stands in the middle of the ablatives, as *quibus*

literis Caesar allatis, v. 49. 4. **locis**, L.P., p. 137 G. **hunc casum**, viz., annihilation at the hands of Caesar.

5. **periculo**, 'at the peril.' The abl. of circumstances attending an action is rarely without either an epithet or *cum* (c. 14. 7, *magno cum periculo*, we find both); L.P., p. 136; Roby, 1234 ff.; cp. *silentio*, c. 18. 2. Other words thus used by Caesar are *iure* 'with justice'; *iniuriā*, 'unjustly'; *damno*, 'with the loss'; *commodo*, 'advantageously'; *consuetudine* (c. 24), 'according to his custom'; *instituto*, 'acccrding to his practice'; *concessu*, 'by the permission.'

6. **eorum**, not *sua*, because the words are Caesar's; Roby, 2268 *b*.

7. **id esse...possit.** Caesar himself states the reasons, c. 6. 2–4. **sine praesidio**, *i.e.*, without such a force as would bring him safe to the main body collected on the Upper Seine.

8. **acceperint** = *accepimus* of *oratio recta*.

II.

2. **in praesentia**, acc. pl. **obsidibus**, abl. of instrument. The hostages are not given *ne res efferatur* (in spite of their desirability, *ne a reliquis...deserantur*). **iureiurando ac fide**, 'by oath and pledged word.' **quo** agrees with *more*. [Others take *quo* = 'whereby,' but in Caesar the circumlocution with *res* is common, the use of the neuter of pronouns used substantively in the ablative extremely rare, such as *ex quo*, *ex eo quod*.]

III.

1. **Gutruatus** in viii. 38. 3 is called *princeps sceleris illius et concitator*. **negotiandi**, Roman *equites* [the merchant class] often resided in the provinces, partly to lend out their money on interest, in places where they were not restricted by usury laws as in Rome, partly to buy up corn; partly also as farmers of the tolls and taxes; Cic. *pro Fonteio*, 5. 11, *referta Gallia negotiatorum est, plena civium Romanorum; nemo Gallorum sine cive Romano quicquam negotii gerit; numus in Gallia nullus sine civium Romanorum tabulis commovetur.* 'Gaul is crowded with merchants, full of Roman citizens; a Gaul transacts no business except with a Roman citizen; not a coin is turned in Gaul except in the accounts of Roman

citizens.' **constiterant,** 'had settled down'; technical term for a resident alien, in contrast with the citizens of the place, and mere travellers. **honestum,** 'worthy,' 'respectable.'

2. **incidit,** perfect. **clamore,** one man, herald fashion, would proclaim the news from watch towers.

3. **qua gesta essent,** '*although* they had happened,' concessive; L.P., § 150. **ante primam vigiliam,** *i.e.*, in the early part of the *night;* see vocab.

IV.

1. **ibi** = *in Arvernis.* **Galliae,** *i.e.*, Celtic Gaul, bounded by the Garonne on the south, by the Marne and Seine on the north. **incendit,** supply *eos* from *convocatis,* so c. 29. 1; Roby, § 1247.

3. **atque,** we should rather expect 'but.' **habet,** for change of tense cp. c. 12. 1.

4, 5. **civitate,** used like πόλις of a whole district. **quoque-versus,** 'in every direction,' c. 14. 5.

6. These states were called the *civitates Aremoricae.*

8. **quodque** (= *et quod*) **ante tempus,** 'before (*i.e.*, by) what time'; = *quam ante diem* of 31. 4. **efficiat,** 'furnish.'

9. **magnitudine,** 'severity.'

10. **necat:** 'the offending party' understood forms the object of *necat.* **documento,** predicative dative (= the dat. of the purpose, L.P., § 108); Roby, vol. 2, pp. xxv–lvi,, discusses the usage at length. [Vercingetorix had good reason to deal sternly with treachery and slackness. But it was respect for his qualities as a great leader rather than dread of his severity which drew his army to him.]

V.

1. **Vercingetorix,** who was lying between the Roman legions and the Province, now sent to the Ruteni, partly (by fanning the flame of the revolt) to keep Caesar at a distance, partly also to cover his own rear.

2. **adventu,** 'on (and because of) his arrival,' the abl. being both temporal and causal; § 7, *eorum discessu.* **quorum ...in fide,** 'under whose protection.'

3 **de consilio,** 'by the advice.' **equitatūs, peditatūsque,** genitives of definition, expressing that whereof a thing consists; c. 65. 1, *cohortium;* Roby, 1302 *a.*

4. **qui** (with antecedent *copiae*), *N.S.*, p. 133. E. 3. **flumen Ligerim, quod**: in such cases Caesar makes the relative agree either with the proper name, as I. 2, *continentur flumine Rheno qui* ('they are bounded by the river Rhine, which, etc.), or with the appellation as here. [Most names of rivers ending in *-is* in the nominative make the acc. in *-im*, so *Tiberis, Liris, Albis.*]

5. **revertuntur...revertisse.** No *reverto* is found, nor *reversus sum.* **consilii,** gen. of the thing measured; L.P., § 131: *N.S.*, vi. *D.* **ipsi,** the Bituriges.

6. **proponendum,** 'set forth,' 'clearly stated.' Caesar begins to distrust even the loyal Aedui; see Geographical Index.

VI.

1. **virtute,** 'energy,' 'decision.' Pompey had the consulship given him February 25th, and succeeded in allaying the tumult which followed upon the murder of Clodius.

2. **difficultate,** 'he was greatly embarrassed from not knowing by what method he could get to his army.' Caesar was far from his army, but saw that no time was to be lost, and that he himself must open the campaign. There were indeed eight legions in the north of Gaul; but the *legati,* panic-stricken by the disaster of Titurius, did not venture on independent action or on a combined movement. Two years before the Eburones had destroyed Titurius with his fifteen cohorts.

4. **committi,** '*would be* intrusted.'

VII.

3. **antevertere,** with dat. (L.P., § 106 *a.*) = 'to take in hand and prosecute one thing before another.' "Caesar (hitherto doubtful) now came to the conclusion that before all other plans he should contrive to reach Narbo." Plaut. *Bacchides* 584 uses the deponent in like manner, *rebus aliis antevertar... Mnesilochum ut requiram,* 'before all things I will put my search for M.' Elsewhere *antevertere* = 'anticipate.'

4. **Rutenis provincialibus**, so called because a part of the tribe belonging to 'the Province.'

VIII.

1. 'When Lucterius found himself checked (by these tactics) and forced to retire.' The two ablatives are not co-ordinate, and are on that account put side by side with no connecting particle. **putabat**, *Lucterius*. **proficiscitur**, *Caesar*.

2. **pedum**, L.P., § 128.

4. **haec fama** (=*huius rei fama*) **et nuntii**=*haec fama et hi nuntii*. *Haec*, referring to both *fama* and *nuntii*, is harsh, but perhaps scarcely harsher than iv. 24. 4, *eadem alacritate ac studio*; *Bell. Civ.* ii. 18. 5, *magna cum misericordia fletuque*.

IX.

1. **de Vercingetorige**: 'he had already in his own mind concluded that things would actually (*usu*) so fall out for Vercingetorix,' viz., that Vercingetorix would, by leaving the Bituriges, leave the way clear for him. **de** thus joined with transitive verbs is a favourite usage with Caesar. **usu**, abl. of attendant circumstances, Roby, § 1238; cp. the phrase c. 80. 1, *si usus veniat*. **per causam**, 'under the pretext.' Caesar meant to join his legions, but as the success of his plan depended on its remaining secret he was fortunate in having so plausible a pretext.

2. **monet**, 'he instructs.' **longius**, of time, c. 71. 4.

4. **recentem**, 'with recruited strength'; for they had arrived somewhat earlier. **si quid...consilii**, 'in case any plan should be entertained against his personal safety by the Aedui also, he might anticipate it by the swiftness of his movements.' **etiam**=the Aedui as well as the rest of the Gauls.

5. **priusquam**, with the subjunctive, although no purpose is implied; (the indicative being the regular mood in this case); Roby, § 1671 f. His purpose of directing their attention to one point, in order to arrive at another unexpectedly, was attained, and he was able to concentrate his entire forces before the enemy became aware of his design.

6. **quos...collocaverat**, as we are told, i. 28. 5.

X.

1. **ad,** 'in the way of,' c. 26. 2. **ne,** 'from fear that,' depends on the notion of fear contained in *difficultas;* cp. 35. 1. **stipendiarii,** viz., the Boii. **expugnare** with a *personal* object is found only here in Caesar, not at all in Cicero and Sallust, and is not common in prose till after Livy. **eo**=Caesar. **ne ab r. f.,** 'lest he should suffer with respect to his corn supply, owing to the difficulty of getting it up (to the army).' The difficulty arose from the severity of the winter. **ab,** 'in respect of.' Roby, § 1813, quotes Cic. *ad Familiares*, 10.15, *Antonius ab equitatu firmus esse dicebatur*, 'A. was said to be strong in cavalry.'

2. **tamen,** 'none the less'=*nihilominus.*

4. **Agedinci,** L.P., § 121 B.; *N.S.* p. 137.

XI.

1. **altero die,** 'next day.' **quo,** 'in order that,' is really ablative of measure, for which cp. L.P., § 118. **oppugnare... idque...circumvallavit.** *id* must be understood twice, as *Bell. Civ.* iii. 21. 4, *eo in Italiam evocato...sibi coniunxit atque e u m praemisit.*

3. **conficeret,** 'to see to this business'; Caesar rarely as here places the clause containing the relative before that containing its antecedent. **iter faceret,** viz., to Gorgobina (cp. the end of c. 9) against Vercingetorix.

4. **qui,** *i.e., Carnutes.* **praesidium,** 'were getting ready a relief-force to send to Cenabum, for defending it.'

5. **biduo,** L.P., § 120. **quae...imperat,** condensed for *quae usui sint exponit eaque imperat;* so c. 16. 2, *quid fieri vellet imperabat. Sint* therefore is conj. of indirect question. **usui,** L.P., § 108. **militibus,** with *imperat,* L.P., § 106. 4.

6. 'a bridge over the Loire extending to the town of C.' (modern Orléans).

8. **quin,** =*qui non* in a consecutive sense, is only used when the principal sentence either is negative (as *nemo fuit, quin vulneraretur*) or suggests a negative. Here *perpaucis desideratis* suggests *non multum aberat.* **atque pervenit,** 'and *so* arrives.'

XII.

1. **oppugnatione**, viz., of Gorgobina, see c. 9. 6., L.P., § 122 *a*. **proficiscitur**: for the change of tense cp. 4. 3.

2. **ille**, Caesar.

4. **Antecedere** (followed by an acc.) is an example of an intransitive verb made transitive by being compounded with a preposition; so *venio*, 'I come'; *convenio*, 'I visit'; *loquor*, 'I speak'; *adloquor*, 'I address.' Roby, § 1120 f.

5. **atque**, immediately after *simul atque*. **complere**, viz., with defenders, *i.e.*, 'to man.'

6. **in oppido** = *qui in oppido erant;* vi. 37. 3, *cohors in statione* = 'the cohort on guard.' In both passages an adverbial takes the place of an adjectival expression. **ex significatione Gallorum**, *i.e.*, 'from their general demeanour.' **omnes incolumes**, accus. with *suos;* the *pauci milites* of § 4 are meant. **receperunt**, 'withdrew' into Caesar's camp.

XIII.

1. **Germanos.** The German cavalry distinguished themselves in every engagement; see cc. 70 and 80.

3. **agri**, 'the territory' of the Bituriges. **regione**, governed by *in*.

XIV.

1. **Vellaunoduni.** L.P., § 121.

2. It was not till too late that the Gauls learnt by experience to fight by guerilla warfare, wherein their superiority in cavalry could assert itself. **ut...prohibeantur**, a final clause added to explain *huic rei*.

3. **id esse**: such verbs as 'he said' are often omitted at the beginning of a passage in *oratio obliqua*. **equitatu**, L.P., § 116. **abundent**: remember that the subjunctive is not due to the *quod*.

4. **ab equitibus**, in which arm the Gauls were very strong; see § 2 note. **salutis**, 'the *common* weal.'

5. **vici**, 'hamlets'; **aedificia**, 'isolated buildings.' **hoc spatio**: the devastation was to reach on all sides as far from the route by which the Romans were advancing as the Roman foragers could go. The adv. *quo* refers to *hoc spatio*. **quoqueversus**, c. 4. 5 note.

7. **inopiam non laturos**: 'the Romans would either be unable to endure the want of provisions [*i.e.*, they would die of famine], or would advance any distance [*i.e.*, far enough to get provisions] only with great peril.'

8. **ipsosne...impedimentisne**: this form of double question (instead of the usual *utrum...an*) is *very* rare in classical prose; Caesar uses it only here. In like manner **neu...neu** of § 9 corresponding to each other like *neque...neque* (= *ne aut...aut*) is rare. *Bell. Civ.* i. 76. 1, *neu se neu Pompeium absentem tradant, obsecrat.*

9. **praeterea**, etc., 'furthermore, all such towns should be burnt as are not secured against all danger by their defences or by the nature of their position, in order that they may neither serve as refuges to their own troops (for shirking military service), nor prove handy to the Romans for seizing on supplies of provisions or booty.'

10. **gravius aestimare**; scil. *se.* With the adv. *gravius* thus used cp. *Bell. Civ.* iii. 26. 4, *levius periculum aestimaverunt.*

XV.

1. Notice the unusual collection of ablatives in the first sentence. **amplius**, and such comparatives as *plus, minus*, can omit *quam*, and yet not be followed by the ablative. L.P., *N.S.*, p. 138. **urbes** = *oppida*. *Urbs* usually means Rome.

2. **hoc solatii**, L.P., § 131. **explorata**, 'assured'; c. 20. 7, 52. 2.

4. **Bituriges**, *i.e.*, through their ambassadors.

6. **precibus**, 'in consequence both of their prayers (*i.e.*, those of the Bituriges, *precibus* cannot be dat.) and of the compassion of the masses,' viz., of the rest of the Gauls (*volgi* is subjective gen., as c. 28. 26). Vercingetorix was afraid that this one exception would render useless the sacrifice of so many towns (see 30. 2). **oppido** is dat. after *defensores*, not after *idonei.*

XVI.

1, 2. **longe**, 'at a distance of 16,000 paces.' **milia passuum**, Caesar expresses distance of space in three ways: (1) by the acc., as here; (2) by the abl., i. 48, *milibus passuum sex a Caesaris castris sub monte consedit*, 'he took up his position

at the foot of the mountain six miles from Caesar's camp'; (3) by *ab*, ii. 7, *ab milibus passuum minus duobus castra posuerunt*, 'they pitched their camp less than two miles distant.' **certos**, 'fixed'; a regular service of scouts is established. **in singula diei tempora**, 'hourly.' On the mood of **vellet** cp. 11. 5 *note*.

3. **necessario**, 'of necessity,' adv. not ablative after *longius*. **cum...procederent**, 'as often as they were obliged to advance any distance.' Caesar here uses the conj. instead of the indic. usual in purely temporal clauses, which express repeated action. Roby, § 1716. **ratione**, 'generalship,' 'strategy.' **occurrebatur**, sc. *incommodis*, impersonal. **ut iretur**, 'resulting in their going,' a consecutive clause to explain *occurrebatur*.

XVII.

1. **castris...positis Caesar quae**: notice the order; in c. 4. 4 the chief subject is placed between the parts of an abl. absolute; here it is brought close to them, and placed between the abls. and the relative sentence connected with them. Cp. the position of the word *Caesar*, c. 19. 4. **intermissa**, 'left open by the river and marshes,' which otherwise surrounded the town; c. 15. 5. **aggerem**, 'siege material' to make an earthwork. **vineas, turres**, see vocab. **prohibebat**, followed by the inf., as always in Caesar, nearly always in Cicero and Livy.

2. **non magnis facultatibus**, abl. of attendant circumstances, as in 10. 1, *duris subvectionibus*.

3. **caruerint...sustentarent**: the perf. conj. denotes a definite historical fact (='so that they ran short of corn'); whereas the impf. regards the suffering from this want as a *continued* action.

7. **parentarent**: *parentare* would be more regular, as c. 1. 8, *recuperare;* 10. 2, *alienare*. Cp. Corn. Nep. *Hamilc.* 1. 5, *ut ipse periturum se potius dixerit, quam cum tanto flagitio domum rediret.*

XVIII.

1. **propius** may be, *prope* must be, followed by the acc. 'Cicero never, and Livy very rarely, has the dat. with *propius, proxime*' (Roby, § 1106 f.); cp. iii. 7, *P. Crassus proximus mare oceanum hiemarat*, 'Crassus had wintered on the very shore of the ocean.' **qui...consuessent**: c. 80. 3. This

mode of fighting was in use among the Gauls and Germans; each horseman had an infantry soldier attached to him who helped him when dismounted, proved a rallying point in retreat, and ran so fast as to be able to keep up with his horse.

2. **silentio**, abl. of the manner.

4. **sarcinas conferri**: when a battle was imminent the soldiers' packs were carried off and piled up. **expediri**, 'got ready for action.'

XIX.

1. **collis** = the *locus editus et apertus* of c. 18. 3. **difficilis**, 'hard to cross.' **non latior pedibus**, L.P., § 124. 2.

2. **pontibus interruptis**, 'having broken down the causeways.' The camp of the Gauls probably lay near *Mehun-sur-Yèvre*. **hoc colle**, 'on this hill'; *in hoc colle* would be more regular; Caesar however sometimes omits this preposition, and says, e.g., *exercitum castris continuit*, 'kept his army in the camp'; *oppidis recipere*, 'to admit them in their towns.' Roby, § 1167 f.; L.P., p. 137 G. **generatim**, cp. i. 51. 2, 'Then at last of necessity the Germans drew their forces from their camp and stationed them according to their tribes, leaving equal spaces between each,...and they surrounded their whole line with chariots and waggons, that no hope in flight should yet remain'; c. 36. 2. **saltus** = the wooded approaches to the height. **sic parati, ut**, 'resolved to,' § 5, c. 28. 1, *equites praemittit sic paratos ut confligerent*. **haesitantes**, 'if they (the Romans) continued to stick in the morass.' [*haesito* is a frequentative formed from the supine, and yet ending in *ito*: so *cursito* from *curro*, *dictito* from *dico*.]

3. **ut** = *ita ut*. The sense is: any one who looked only at the proximity of the two forces (only 50 feet, § 1) must have thought that the Gauls were ready for battle, without having any special advantage (*prope aequo Marte*); but whoever saw thoroughly the inequality of the position of the two armies must have recognized that the Gauls only offered battle because they knew that Caesar would not accept the offer on account of their unassailable position (§ 2, *fiducia loci*). Their apparent readiness to fight was therefore an empty show. **qui perspiceret**, 'anyone who should note,' subj. because *qui* is indefinite. Insert a 'but' in translating. **milites** acc. after what word?

4. **morte,** 'by the sacrifice,' abl. of price; Roby, § 1198; L.P., § 117.

5. **sua salute,** 'than his own personal safety'; a strong expression to show the high value which Caesar attaches to the preservation of such valiant and devoted troops. **iniquitatis,** L.P., § 133.

6. **oppidi,** emphatically placed, to contrast with the height, the attack on which he had abandoned.

XX.

1. **proditionis,** 'falsely accused of treachery.' L.P., § 133; c. 38. 2. **quod**...**quod**...**quod**: the repetition of the same word at the beginning of several consecutive clauses gives prominence to the separate items of the complaint. **movisset,** 'because he had moved his camp too near the Romans'; *movisset* is in *oratio obliqua,* L.P., p. 156. **eius discessu,** c. 5. 2 note. **sine imperio,** 'without any person in command,' cp. his reason for so doing in § 5.

2. **concessu,** c. 1. 5 note. **tali modo accusatus,** 'being then accused in this manner;'—after the long parenthesis, the principal sentence is resumed; in such a case *igitur* or *inquam* often stands.

3. **quod,** 'as to his having (as they said) moved his camp'; the mood of *movisset* is due not to *quod* (which takes the indicative, L.P., p. 163), but to its being in virtual *oratio obliqua;* L.P., p. 159 *f.* **persuasum,** neuter; supply *sibi esse: persuadeo* is not used personally in the passive. Thus 'these could not be persuaded' (ii. 10) is *his persuaderi non poterat.*

4. **neque,** answered by **et,** when especial attention is to be drawn to the second clause; c. 26. 2. So Greek οὔτε (μήτε)... τε; Xen. *Anab.* 2. 2. 8, ὤμοσαν μήτε προδώσειν ἀλλήλους σύμμαχοί τε ἔσεσθαι, 'they swore both not to betray one another, and always to be allies.'

5. **nulli** = *nemini.* **videret,** '*inasmuch as* he saw.'

7. **imperium** = *regnum Galliae,* c. 20. 2. **explorata,** c. 15. 2. **remittere,** 'nay he gave it back' [the *imperium,* which they had given him]. **videantur,** 'if they seem to themselves,' *i.e.,* 'think'; supply *sibi,* the insertion of which would be awkward; notice the change of tense.

9. **diebus**, L.P., § 120.

10. **si possent**, 'to see if they could'; c. 29. 4. [**reperio**, 'find after search'; **invenio**, 'come upon accidentally.']

12. **a me** is by its place in the sentence strongly emphasized = 'from me, whom you unjustly accuse.' **victorem**, 'victorious,' adj. **se ex fuga recipientem**, 'seeking refuge *in* flight.' **finibus**, 'in its territories,' ablative, c. 19. 2 note.

XXI.

1. **suo more.** According to Tacitus (*Germany* 11) the same custom prevailed among the Germans. **in eo**, 'in the case of one,' '(they declare) that V. is a consummate general, and that there can be no doubt of his loyalty; nor could the war be carried on with greater wisdom (on a wiser system).'

3. **quod paene...intellegebant**, 'because they understood that their ultimate triumph rested almost entirely on their keeping possession of the town.' **retinuissent**, pluperfect, because the *summa victoriae* has no existence until the saving of the town is an accomplished fact. In such usages Latin is usually more accurate than English. **summa victoriae**, see vocab.

[Caesar now returns to the account of the siege of Avaricum begun in c. 17.]

XXII.

1. **quōque**, in our idiom 'any one.' **quisque** lays especial emphasis on the individuality of the *parts* which make up the whole; *omnes*, on the *whole.*

2. **laqueis falces avertebant**: 'they would, by means of nooses, divert the aim of the wall-hooks, and when they had firmly grasped them would draw them inside (the town) by windlasses, and undermine the mound, and that the more skilfully, because there are in their midst large iron mines, and every kind of mine is known and is familiar.' **falces**, see vocab.

3. **turribus contabulaverant**, 'had furnished with storeyed turrets.' The *contabulatio* is said to be done to the wall, because each separate tower was built in storeys, and the whole wall was provided with these towers.

4. The **agger** was not wholly made of earth and stones, but had a good deal of woodwork as well, so that it could be set on fire.

5. **commissis...malis**: they raised their towers as high as those of the Romans by making regular storeys of the bare scaffolding, which they erected higher than the more solid and completed work. **apertos cuniculos**, 'the gangways (or passages) where they were exposed,' that is, at their open ends. These *cuniculi* were originally meant to protect the soldiers while making the *agger*, but afterwards material was brought through them and flung into the space between the *agger* and the enemy's wall, this being done to enable the assailants to step across on to the wall.

XXIII.

1. **trabes directae**, 'beams are placed in the ground at right angles (*directae, i.e.*, to the line of the wall), in unbroken succession along the length of the wall, at equal intervals of two feet.'

2. **revinciuntur introrsus**: bound together (see § 5) by beams of an average length of 40 feet, and clamped with iron clamps. Then *agger* (*i.e.*, earth, small stones and rubble generally) is thrown in behind the long beams to give solidity and hold to the entire building, and to clothe or cover the frame-work. The frontage between the *trabes* is of blocks of stone.

3. **alius...additur**: a second layer of similar construction is placed on the top of the first, but the second layer is so placed that its woodwork rests on the stones of the lower layer, and its stones on the lower woodwork. The lines (§ 5) are *rectae* (*i.e.*, not curved), though they are of course diagonal and not horizontal.

5. **cum...tum**, 'both...and especially.' **in**, 'as regards,' but virtually = 'with a view to.' **alternis**, 'as timber and stones alternate,' a kind of causal abl. **opportunitatem** = 'suitable construction.' **ab incendio**, because the timber on the wall front was insulated. **materia**, 'the woodwork' generally, which was so clamped and braced as to render it immovable. **perpetuae trabes**, 'the beams running across to bind the original beams.' **pedes quadragenos**, to be taken with *introrsus revincta*

XXIV.

1. The *agger* cannot have been 330 feet *wide*. [von Göler for 80 feet high reads 40, and suggests *longum* for *latum ;* its length would be a more important factor than its breadth, especially as this always stood in recognized proportion to its height.]

2. **consuetudine,** 'as he was accustomed'; *ex consuetudine* is also used. **succenderant,** c. 22. 4.

3. **turrium,** those, namely, of the Romans.

4. **quo,** 'to which point.' **curreretur,** subjunctive of indirect question. **posset,** after *ut* consecutive.

5. **instituto,** 'according to his practice.' **partitis temporibus,** *i.e.*, in turns. **turres** (*ambulatoriae* or *mobiles*) went on wheels or rollers. **interscinderent,** to prevent the flame spreading. **omnis multitudo,** the expression is condensed, for *e castris* applies to the *multitudo*, and also goes with *concurreret.* **ad restinguendum,** an object is easily supplied.

XXV.

1. **plutei:** here 'breast works' upon the towers for the defence of soldiers there engaged (usually = 'moveable mantlets'). **nec adire animadv.,** 'and saw that they did not easily approach.' *Nec* is here, as often, equivalent to *et non*, the *et* belonging to the principal clause, the *non* to the subordinate; Liv. 7. 9. 1, *consules in Hernicos exercitum duxerant, n e q u e inventis hostibus* ('and not finding the enemy'), *Ferentinum vi ceperunt.* **ipsi,** 'for their part.' **recentes** = *integros*, of c. 87. 2. **vestigio temporis,** 'moment,' transferred from space to time; 'immediately.' Cp. *e vestigio.*

2. **per manus,** 'from hand to hand'; Roby, § 2032.

4. **priusquam** takes the indicative when mere *priority of time* is denoted, the subjunctive when the idea of an *end in view* is added to that of time; Roby, § 1671 *f.*

XXVI.

1. **consilium ceperunt** = *constituerunt ;* the inf. is like *dimittere*, c. 71. 1; the gerund would be the more usual construction; Roby, § 1345.

2. **conati**, 'if they should have attempted.' **non magna**, 'very trifling,' so *non inutilis*, 'very useful,' in the next chapter, by a common usage. **aberant, tardabat** are historical notes made by Caesar; if they had been meant to give the reasoning of the Gauls the subj. would have been used. **neque...et**, c. 20. 4. **perpetua** is drawn into the relative clause for the sake of emphasis. **ad** after a word of 'hindering,' as after *impediret*, § 3; cp. 67. 4.

3, 4. **quos** includes the *mulieres*. **significare de**, c. 1. 1. **timor**, 'fear does not admit of pity.' The use of abstract substantives in the nom. is a very rare usage in Latin.

5. **quo timore**, 'by the fear of which.'

XXVII.

1. **directis operibus**: the siege works completed, military engines were directed against the town, in a position most likely to render their attack effectual. **quid fieri...ostendit**, 'he gives the necessary directions,' an often recurring formula, c. 16. 2.

2. **legionibus expeditis** ('got ready for the attack') **cohortatus.** The construction is rather loose; c. 4. 1 note. **victoriae**, what kind of a genitive? **iis...proposuit**, he offered rewards 'to those soldiers who should be the first to scale the wall.' Why is *ascendissent* in the subjunctive? Roby, § 1740.

3. **compleverunt**, *not* 'manned,' as c. 12. 5.

XXVIII.

1. **perterriti...deiecti**: the second participle gives the reason of the first; c. 8. 1 note. **hoc animo, ut**, 'with the intention, in case an attack should be made from any side, of drawing up their line and fighting a pitched battle.' **depugnare**, of a hard fought and decisive engagement; so *decertare*, 'fight it out'; *desaevire*, 'rage to exhaustion'; *deluctari*, 'wrestle it out'; Roby, § 1920.

2. **circumfundi**: from *neminem* supply *omnes* as the subject.

3. 'As they blocked their own way, owing to the narrow outlet of the gates.' **angusto exitu**, a causal abl.

4. **Cenabi** (we should have expected *Cenabensi*): 'the massacre at (lit. 'of') Cenabum' (see c. 3). Cp. the phrases

Gallici belli officiis, 'their services *in* the Gallic war'; *labore operis*, 'the hardships in the siege.' [Caesar does not conceal the great massacre at Avaricum, but excuses it by the exasperation of his soldiers, and transfers the blame to them from himself.]

5, 6. **denique**, 'in short,' is often inserted to draw attention to an important clause. **milium**, gen. of definition. **multa nocte**, 'late at night'; so *multo die*, 'well on in the day.' **ut...curaret**; these words depend on *excepit*, rather loosely, 'he received (the fugitives) in such a way that he could take care that they were separated,' etc. **quae cuique...obvenerat**, 'he took pains that they should be told off and conducted to their fellow tribesmen, to whatever part of the camp had been assigned to each state originally.' The arrangement of the camp (*generatim*, 'according to tribes') is given c. 19. 2. 10,000 men in all had been sent to Avaricum, c. 21. 2.

XXIX.

1-3. **concilio convocato consolatus**, somewhat loosely constructed; c. 4. 1 note. **errare** = *erratis* of or. recta. **si qui** = 'whoever,' and εἴ τις in Greek. **omnis**, 'nothing but'; Liv. 5. 14. 5, *patricios omnes tribunos militum consulari potestate creavere*, 'they elected only patricians as tribunes,' etc.

4. **defendi A.**, 'the defence of A.' **imprudentia Bit.**, c. 15. 4. **reliquorum**, subjective genitive.

6. Notice that *civitates* is drawn into the relative clause; and that this precedes the clause containing the antecedent. **adiuncturos**, 'win over.' **unum consilium**, 'he would bring about a combined plan of action over the whole of Gaul, the united feeling of which not even the whole world could withstand.' **effectum habere**, a little more emphatic than *effecisse*.

7. Note that the speaker drops some of the arrogance of his tone, schooled perhaps by his recent defeat.

XXX.

1. **et maxime**, 'and above all'; *quidem* is often added to superlatives used in this emphatic manner. **animo**, L. P., § 116. **et** joins the two clauses *abdiderat* and *fugerat* into one negative clause:—'And had not withdrawn into hiding and shunned.' This clause is contrasted with *non defecerat*,

2. **re integra**, 'while all was yet well.' **post**, an adverb. **deserendum**: see c. 26. 1.

3. The case of Washington is closely parallel, who won no great victory, suffered several defeats, and was yet allowed to be a great general.

4. 'At the same time, in consequence of his assertion (abl. of cause), they came to entertain the hope of winning over to their side the other states.' **laboris**: the objective gen. depends on *insueti*, as on many other adjectives expressing 'knowledge' or 'ignorance,' so *navigandi insuetus;* Tac. *Hist.* 1. 87, *bellorum insolens*, 'unaccustomed to war.'

XXXI.

1. **alliciebat**, '*did his best to* entice them,' imperfect.

2. **capere**, 'win them over.' **posset**, why subjunctive?

3. **qui** = *eos qui*, and is placed in front of its antecedent clause; in § 5, *et quos* = *et cum iis*, *quos*.

4. **imperat...quem velit**, c. 11. 5 note; *imperat* has an immediate object? *certum numerum militum*, besides the more usual dative of the remoter object. **quem et quam ante diem**, 'of what strength and before what date.'

5. **amicus**, a title granted (by the senate only) to foreign princes, to reward services done, or to secure a doubtful ally. **conduxerat**, 'he had hired' = *mercede conduxerat;* the mercenaries being opposed to his own people (*suorum*). [Note the derivation of the word mercenaries.]

XXXII.

1, 2. **Avarici**, L.P., § 121. **commoratus**, 'during his stay,' not 'having stayed.' **sive...posset**, 'to see if he could either,' etc. **necessario**, 'critical'; why must it form its superlative by means of *maxime?*

3. **annum** [L.P., § 102], not *unum annum*, because *unus* is not employed except to emphasize the idea of the singular as against the plural (see c. 81. 1 note), in expressions of time, such as *annus*, *mensis*, *dies* (so iv. 1. 7, *longius anno*), and measurement of space, c. 73. 9, *pedem longae*.

4. **florentem**, 'influential,' 'powerful.'

5. **pars**, 'the result would be that one half of the state would be at war with the other half.' **fore ut**, a roundabout expression for *partem conflicturam esse ;* L.P., § 69 B. *a.*

XXXIII.

1. **detrimentosus** (vocab.) only occurs here. **dissensiones**, 'internal disquiet.' **alere**, 'foster,' 'aggrandize.' **descendere**, went so far as actually to come (as a last resort) to violence.

2. **quos inter**, this placing of the preposition after its case is called anastrophe. **contr. esset.**, virtual oratio obliqua, 'those who (*so the Aedui told him*) were engaged in the quarrel'; L.P., p. 156 ; cp. Roby, § 1740. **ad se Decetiam**, 'to him *at* Decetia'; the Latin idiom differs.

3. **atque oportuerit**, perf. conj. among the surrounding historic tenses, because *oportuit* (='it ought to *have* happened') would have been used in oratio recta. **fratrem a fratre**, Cotus by Valetiacus, c. 32. 4. **renuntiatum**, *i.e.*, as magistrate, implying a *formal* proclamation, although the whole matter had been unconstitutionally conducted; the electors had not been duly summoned, nor the meeting fully attended. In the case of an *interregnum* the priests would nominate, unless the outgoing magistrate had appointed a successor. Valetiacus had done this, but he had nominated his brother, which was contrary to law; Convictolitavis as the nominee of the priests is upheld by Caesar. **obtinere**, 'retain,' 'keep.'

XXXIV.

1. **controversiarum**, L.P., § 133, *a.* **omnibus omissis rebus**, to the neglect of all else, they were to devote their attention (*servirent*) to the war. **bello**, L.P., § 106. 4. **in praesidiis**, in different places, where they could protect the corn supply, and keep the roads open for its conveyance.

2. **in Senones**, to be taken with *ducendas.*

3. **qua re**, viz., Caesar's march.

XXXV.

1. **e regione castris** : the gen. is more usual after *e regione*, as in § 3. The dat. expresses rather the idea of *castra castris*

opponere. **dispositis**, by Vercingetorix. **erat in...difficultatibus res**, 'Caesar was placed in a very embarrassing position,' cp. ii. 25. 1, *rem esse in angusto :* c. 41. 2; notice the strange order of the words instead of *erat Caesaris res*, etc. **ne**, c. 10. 1. **partem**, L.P., § 102. **ante autumnum**, because in the summer the melting snow swells the river; see c. 55. 10. **vado transiri**, 'to be forded.'

4. **captis.** Two legions were kept back, and Caesar wished to conceal their departure and to make the remaining force look like the original six to the enemy opposite. But *captis* gives no clear sense. [Madvig happily suggests *cavis*, 'in hollow formation.']

Notice **cum iam** in a purely temporal clause taking the pluperfect indicative.

5. **remanebat**, 'was still there, uninjured.' **pars inferior**, 'the lower end.' As the enemy had burnt only the top of piles, the unburnt part stood firm enough to be built upon, thus saving Caesar the wearisome trouble of driving in new piles.

XXXVI.

1. **quintis castris**='on the fifth day'; because an encampment was invariably formed at the end of each day's march; L.P., § 120. **expugnatio**='capture by storm.' **agere** is here used absolutely='to treat.' **de**, 'with regard to.' **constituit** takes the gerundive, as c. 54. 2 note.

2. **separatim collocaverat**, c. 19. 2 note. **omnibus eius iugi collibus**, 'all the elevations in that range.'

5-7. **e regione oppidi**, 'opposite the town,' no doubt on the south side. **priusquam...posset**, 'before rescue could be brought he dislodged the garrison, carried the position, and there stationed two legions.' **subsidio**, predicative dative. **minora castra**=the camp of the two legions formed on the height just won. **commeare**='to go to and fro.'

XXXVII.

1, 2. **demonstravimus**, c. 33. 4. **erat...eius fratres**: the verb, as usual, agrees with the more important subject close to which it stands. **imperio** (dative of the purpose) **natos**, their birth destined them for rule.

3, 4. **detineat,** 'retard' (=*moretur*). **contineri,** 'kept from rising.' **traducta,** the abl. absolute here is equivalent to *si* with the subjunctive; 'won over' (by bribes, see § 6) from the Roman to the Gallic alliance. **ut iustissimam...obtinuerit:** his obligation was small, because he had quite deserved all the favour that Caesar had shown him.

6, 7. **vel principes,** 'would be the very first to carry out the plan. **decem illis milibus,** c. 34. 1.

XXXVIII.

1. The place was near the modern *Randans.*

2, 3. **insimulati proditionis,** c. 19. 5, *iniquitatis condemnati;* L.P., § 133. **ex ipsa caede,** '*straight* from this massacre,'= *ex media caede* of § 5.

4. **quae dici vellet,** 'whom he had carefully instructed as to what he wished them to say'; why is *vellet* subjunctive, but *gesta sunt* just above indicative?

5. **dicerentur collocuti,** L.P., p. 140 B. 1.

6, 7. **ut sibi consulat,** 'to consult for their safety,' *i.e.*, see how he can help them; cp. c. 8. 4, *obsecrant, ut suis fortunis consulat.* [*Consulere* with dat. never in classical Latin, = 'advise'.] **quasi vero,** 'you speak exactly as if.' **consilii sit res,** 'matter for consultation.' **ac non,** 'and as if it were not rather.' *ac non* (not *neque*) always stands in phrases thus added as corrections of previous statements.

10. **tota civitate,** 'throughout the whole State.' The abl. without any preposition denotes extension over space. **suas** (=*sibi illatas*), equivalent to an objective gen.; an exception to the ordinary usage, L.P., § 132 *a.*

XXXIX.

1. **summae potentiae,** L.P., § 128. **domi,** 'in his own state.' **aetate et gratia,** L.P., § 115. **genere,** L.P., § 116. **traditum,** 'introduced.' **convenerant,** 'had met each other.' **eo,** Caesar.

3. **levi momento,** Roby, § 1198, abl. of price. *Momentum* (for *movimentum*), 'an equipoise,' 'a balance'; hence 'a weight sufficient to turn the scale,' and hence in a moral sense 'weight,' 'influence.'

XL.

2. **ad contrahenda castra.** The camp being made for six legions could not be adequately defended by four, and would have to be reduced in dimensions; the danger is illustrated in the next chapter.

3. **paulo ante,** *i.e.*, before his orders. **permoveantur,** 'be impatient': cp. c. 53. 1. **interdicit,** L.P., § 106. **quemquam,** (instead of the simple *quem*) emphasizes the idea, 'not a *single* man'; *quis* is usually found to be emphatic enough. On the sequence of tenses see c. 80. 1 note.

6, 7. **manus tendere...et...incipiunt.** This is no exception to the rule that the copulative conjunction is put before each part or omitted entirely (see Roby, § 2202), for *deditionem significare* and *deprecari* form virtually a single sentence: **more,** see note on *periculo*, c. 1. 5.

XLI.

2. **quanto fuerit,** L.P., p. 162. III. (2). **summis copiis,** 'with their combined forces.' **iisdem** is in apposition with *quibus*, and comes to mean 'unrelieved.'

4. **eorum,** 'of the enemies.' That they had relaxed the siege for a time we can see by the tense of *fuerit* in § 2, which represents *fuimus* of direct speech. **obstruere, addere,** not *imperfects*, but *presents*, describing Fabius' action at the time, so as to be ready for the next day. **pluteos,** 'breastworks' on the walls, as on the towers in c. 25. 1.

XLII.

1, 2. **dum,** L.P., § 153. 2; p. 163. **ad cognoscendum,** 'to ascertain the fact.' **spatium,** of time; see c. 48. 4. **levis auditio,** 'an idle rumour'; Cic. *ad Fam.* 8. 1. 2, *ne tenuissimam quidem a u d i t i o n e m de ea re accepi.*

3, 4. **abstrahunt,** sc. 'the men themselves' understood from the context. **adiuvat rem proclinatam.** Convictolitavis 'gives a push to the whole business—already on an incline,' *i.e.*, he precipitates the defection of the Aedui from the Romans.

5. **fide data,** 'under promise of safe conduct.' **idem facere,**

i.e., to leave the town. **negotiandi causa**, c. 3. 1. The number of Romans settled in this Aeduan town of Cabillonum must have been considerable.

XLIII.

2-4. **sui purgandi**, *sui*, plural in sense, is in form singular. The gen. pl. of the gerundive is very rare, but is sometimes found in good writers, c. 50. 2. **capti**, 'fascinated by the gain derived from the plundered property'; nearly = *instigati*. **ea res** includes the acts of treachery against the Romans in general and the plundering in particular. **tametsi** is constantly followed by **tamen.**

5. **omn. exercitum contraheret**, by uniting with Labienus, who was in command of 4 legions, c. 34. 2. **ab Gergovia.** The preposition *ab* is attached to the names of places when departure from the *e n v i r o n s* is indicated. See c. 59. 1; *Bell. Civ.* iii. 24. 4, *Libo discessit a Brundisio* (=from the harbour of B.); [cp. use of *ad*, c. 76. 5.] The preposition is also inserted when merely *direction* from one place to another is indicated. See c. 45, 4; 80. 9; *Bell. Civ.* i. 11. 4, *ab Arimino Arretium mittit;* **ne videretur** depends on *quemadmodum discederet*, 'in order that his departure might not look like,' etc.

XLIV.

1. **minora castra**, c. 36. 7. **collem**, c. 36. 2.

2. Caesar could not understand why the Gauls had evacuated so important a position.

3. **constabat inter omnes**, 'all agreed in stating'; cp. ii. 2. 4, *c o n s t a n t e r omnes nuntiaverunt.* **dorsum esse eius iugi.** A ridge of this same chain formed a road to the other side (the west side) of the town: a narrow ridge grown over with wood (*sed hunc*, as opposed to the hill mentioned before). Vercingetorix, afraid that the Romans, who were already besieging one hill (c. 36. 5) might get round and entirely hem him in, called off his troops and led them to the south-west side, in view of an anticipated attack. [Notice the masc. form *dorsus*, which occurs in Plautus *Miles Gloriosus* 398.]

4. **quin** regularly follows verbs of 'hindering,' 'doubting,' and the like, if a negative precedes, L.P., p. 167.

XLV.

1. **de media nocte**, 'just after midnight' (Roby, § 1910), to be taken with *vagentur*. **omnibus locis**, *i.e.*, in the neighbourhood of the several entrenchments.

2. **impedimentorum**, 'pack horses.' **equitum specie ac simulatione**, 'in the appearance and guise of cavalry.' **stramenta**, 'pack saddles,' on which riding was impossible. **collibus**, abl.; they were to ride on the hills and over them to the opposite side of the town.

4, 5. **neque**, 'but it could not be seen at so great a distance.' **explorari**, impersonal. **eodem iugo**, abl. like *collibus* just above, and § 10, *alio ascensu;* Liv. 2. 50. 10, *ni iugo circummissus Veiens in verticem collis evasisset.* This is the same ridge along which he had sent the cavalry.

6. **ad munitionem**: 'to defend it'=*munitionis causā*, of c. 48. 1.

7. **insignibus**, a substantive. **raros**, 'in scattered bodies.' **in minora castra**, in order the more easily from this camp at the foot of the hill to attack the camp evacuated by the enemy.

9. **mutari**, 'remedied'; the difficulty arising from inferiority of position would be removed. **una celeritate**, 'quickness alone.' **occasionis**, 'it was a question of a surprise, not of a pitched battle.'

10. **alio ascensu**, 'at another part of the ascent' (L.P., p. 139. 6.), viz., the east side, probably from the camp of the Aedui which lay east-south-east, while the legions attacked on the south.

XLVI.

1. **ascensus**, viz., to Gergovia. **recta regione**, 'in a straight line.' **si nullus...intercederet, aberat**, 'had no bend in the path occurred, the wall *was* distant,' a not unusual form of the conditional sentence; Roby, § 1574, cp. L.P., p. 164. The actual distance was 1200 paces, but of course it would be impossible to march straight up.

2. **huc**, *i.e.*, to the 1200 paces. **circuitūs**, gen. depending on *quidquid*. **ad molliendum clivum**, 'to mitigate the slope' (by the zigzag course); cp. Liv. 1. 37. 3, *molliunt amfractibus modicis clivos.*

3. **ex** often denotes the material of which a thing is made;

so *pocula ex auro*, 'golden cups,' and the like. **densissimis**: the camps of the several contingents lay close together, as *trinis* in § 4 shows.

5. **ut conquieverat**, *i.e.*, exactly in the condition in which he had gone to rest.'

XLVII.

1. Here again Caesar appears to conceal his real intent. His attempt to clear the space below the town wall had not altogether succeeded. This induced him to recall (*receptui canere*, not necessarily = 'beat a retreat') the storming columns. **quod animo proposuerat**; cp. on c. 43. 5. **animo** is abl. of place; cp. such phrases as *tremere animo*, and Ovid's *animo exultare; sibi* must be understood with *proposuerat*. **constituit**, 'halted'; the 10th was his favourite legion.

2. **valles**: near the village of *Merdogne*, about the middle of the southern slope: Caesar with the 10th legion made an attack to the east of it, with the other legions to the west of this. **retinebantur**: notice force of the impf.—the *legati* tried to keep their troops in, but could not.

3. **non** after such expressions as *nemo est*, *nihil est*, is placed close to the relative.

5. **vestem**, 'clothes,' collective singular. **Romanos**, rarely used by Caesar when speaking in his own person, c. 48. 1 and 3.

6. **per manus**, the hands of those who stood above on the walls; contrast 25. 2.

7. **Avaricensibus praemiis**: for the fact cp. 27. 2. The adj. is used in Latin where we should use a substantive in the gen. or some paraphrase; cp. 53. 3, *ad Gallicam* ('of the Gauls') *ostentationem*; Liv. 24. 4, *nomen regium*, 'the name King.' **tres manipulares**. '*Manipularis* is...merely a term for the rank and file of a legion as distinguished from its *officers*' (Furneaux on Tac. *Ann.* i. 21); *gregarius*, from men of the army at large; *legionarius*, as distinguished from the allies.

XLVIII.

1. **supra**, c. 44. 5.

2. **ut quisque...venerat**, *i.e.*, each man stationed himself, as

the forces came up, without reference to his own division. On **venerat ..consistebat**, c. 22. 2 note.

3. **tendebant**, 'had been stretching,' instead of the pluperfect; but Caesar regards the action not as completed, but as lasting up to that time. **passum capillum**, 'dishevelled hair,' a sign of grief; they regarded Gergovia as virtually lost.

4. **spatio**, 'long continuance' (=*diuturnitate*), as at 42. 1.

XLIX.

1. **suis**, L.P., § 107. **minoribus castris**, dat. after *praesidio*. **colle** (as in 46. 3), the (southerly) slope of the hill of Gergovia, not the hill on which the smaller camp stood. **infimo colle**, 'the foot of the hill'; L.P., p. 139. 6.

3. Caesar stood east of the rest of the legions (c. 47. 2), and threatened the left flank if the enemy pressed forward; while Sextius at the same time threatened the right (§ 1); cp. also 51. 1.

L.

1. **ab latere...aperto**, 'on the side where our flank was exposed'; the following words *quos...ab dextra parte miserat* (cp. 45. 10) show which flank is to be here understood. On the other flank Sextius covered the storming party. **manus**, *i.e.*, of the enemy.

2. **dextris umeris exsertis animadv.**, 'were seen to have their right shoulders bare'; the abl. is one of quality; L.P., § 115. **sui fallendi**, c. 43. 2 note.

3. **muro**, 'from the wall,' abl. of separation, L.P., § 123; as in *Bell. Civ.* ii. 11. 1, *praecipitataque muro;* Liv. 9. 22. 7, *ut exanimem equo praecipitaret.*

4. **sibi**; the dat. with *despero* (L.P., § 107) is used both by Caesar (iii. 12. 3, *suis fortunis desp.*), and by Cicero. **quidem certe**, 'for *your* life at least'; *quidem* lays stress on *vestrae*, *certe* emphasizes *prospiciam.*

6. **post paulum**, 'a little later,' instead of the usual *paulo post; post* is an adverb, not a preposition. The phrase occurs only in this passage of Caesar, constantly in Quintilian; cp. vi. 9. 3, *paulum supra*, and (for the position of the words) 60. 4, *post paulo.* **saluti** (predicative dative, c. 4. 14, 36. 7 note)

fuit, inasmuch as he made retreat possible for the rest, by keeping back the enemy for a moment at his personal risk.

LI.

1. **intolerantius**, 'too eagerly,' lit. 'past control'; the word is sometimes active, as Cic. *Tusc.* 2. 9. 22, *intoleranter dolere*, 'to grieve without self-restraint'; so Cic. *intolerantissime gloriari*, 'to boast most extravagantly.'

2. **hanc...exceperunt**: the cohorts of the 13th legion, originally on the left flank of the Roman force, followed up the work of the 10th legion in checking the assault of the enemy. **locum superiorem**: when they saw the storming party in danger they had been moved from the *infimus collis* (see 49. 1 note).

3. **infestis...signis**: they stood fronting the enemy in line.

4. **paulo minus septingenti**, L.P., p. 138. 2; Roby, § 1273.

LII.

1. **quod sibi ipsi iudicavissent**, without waiting for the orders of their officers, they had acted on their own responsibility. **recipiendi**=*sui recipiendi*.

2. In c. 45. 8 he had warned the *legati* of the difficulties of the ground with which they had to deal, so here the troops; and he points out their rebellious conduct in *sibi iudicantes*, contrary to his orders. **ad Avaricum**, c. 18 and 19. **exploratam**, c. 15. 2. **parvum modo**, 'even a trifling loss.' Caesar had certainly meant to take Gergovia, and failed; but whether this failure was due to his blunder or that of his soldiers cannot be now decided.

LIII.

1. **confirmatis**, just as a little before he has recognized their courage; he always knew how to restore his men's self-confidence after a disaster. **permoverentur**: cp. 40. 4. **eadem de prof. cogitans...constituit**: see 43. 5. After the unfavourable issue of the battle, a removal would necessarily look like flight. To avoid this, he challenged the enemy to fight. This Vercingetorix did not accept, as he (1) did not

wish to lose what he had gained, and (2) was well aware of the superiority of the Romans in the open field. Caesar means simply that he had done enough to subdue *ostentationem Gallicam* (§ 3), on which see 47. 7.

2. **atque**, 'and above all.'

4. **insecutis**, equivalent to a causal clause. **Elaver**, neuter, like many names of foreign rivers and states. **ad flumen**, 'across the stream'; see 34. 3; 35. 2. **eoque**, 'over it,' understand *flumine;* lit., 'by means of it'; abl. of instrument.

LIV.

1. **Litaviccum** : see c. 37 and foll.

2. **retinendos non constituit.** The gerundive (instead of the normal inf.), as in 36. 1, *agendum constituit : statuere* is more usual than the compound *constituo.*

4. **quos** (=*quales*). **quam humiles**, 'in how degraded a condition.' **accepisset**, 'he had found them.' **mandàtis.** This technical term is used because the Aedui were really charged with a *message* (viz., to confirm the State in its allegiance to Rome).

LV.

1. **Noviodunum** (*Nevers*), not to be confounded with the place of the same name in c. 12.

4. **Bibracti**, the old locative found in other names of places : *Carthagini* (Liv. 30. 9. 3), *Tiburi* (Cic. *ad Att.* 16. 3. 1), *Anxuri, Lacedaemoni* (Nep. Praef. § 4), as in *ruri, humi, infelici arbori* (Liv. 1. 26. 6). Such names ending in *e* (as *Caere*) usually have their abls. in *e;* Roby, § 434; L.P., p. 137. G. 2. With **recipere** Caesar generally uses the simple abl. ; cp. 20. 12; rarely *in* with the acc., or *intra* (i. 32. 5, *intra fines suos*). [In another sense of the verb, *in* is the regular construction; c. 71. 8.] **commodum**='opportunity.'

6. **civitatum** : termination *-ium,* c. 36. 2; 89. 1, *necessitatium;* Roby, §§ 445, 810.

8. **frumenti**, 'the corn which'; gen. of the thing measured after *quod,* L.P., § 131, p. 139, C. 1 *a.*

9. **si...possent**, 'to see if they could.' They had the more reason for hoping this, because the Loire was difficult to

cross ; it was necessary to prevent the Romans from crossing, as they would in that case be able to forage on the right bank also. Caesar, on the other hand, could not quit Gaul, because this would involve his deserting Labienus and his legions ; he was therefore obliged to cross the Loire.

10. **multum**=*valde ;* a rare usage, as it generally stands with verbs expressing amount rather than degree. **ex nivibus,** c. 35. 2 note. **vado transiri,** 'be forded.'

LVI.

1. **si esset...periclitandum,** 'even if some risk should be run in completing the bridges.' **ut...dimicaret,** a final clause depending on *maturandum.*

2. **ne...impediebat,** 'he was prevented from altering his plan and diverting his route into the Province (as everyone thought he would have to do) alike by the dishonour and disgrace of the proceeding, and by the fact that M. Cevenna lay in his path and the route was difficult.' **abiuncto Labieno,** c. 34. 2. *Abiungere* is a rare word, used by Caesar in this passage only. [**nemo non** is to be carefully distinguished from *non nemo.*]

4. **disposito.** The cavalry in such crossings were generally drawn up in two lines in the water, so that one line broke the force of the stream, the other stationed below rescued any soldier or thing which was swept away. But of this second line Caesar here says nothing.

LVII.

1-4. **supplemento,** c. 1. 1 note. **esset,** the usual sequence after a historic present. **impedimentis,** dat. after *praesidio.* Construe *evocatus est ad eum honorem.* **perpetuam paludem,** a stretch of marshy ground, no doubt on the left (or south) bank of the Seine, between Lutetia and Metiosedum, probably formed by the little river Essonne.

LVIII.

1. **vineas,** under shelter of which to carry on the work now to be detailed. **agger,** 'the material for a mound'; c. 23. 2. **iter munire,** 'make a solid road.'

2. **id** = the passage of the marsh. **confieri**, here only in Caesar for *confici*, and seldom elsewhere. Sulpicius in Cic. *ad Fam.* 4. 5. 1, *consolatio confieri debet.* The only other forms found are *confit*, *confiat*, *confieret*; Roby, § 731. **silentio**, adverbial abl.; see note on *periculo*, c. 15; L.P., p. 136, B.

4. **eo**, 'in these' [lit. 'thither'].

5. Labienus marches from Agedincum along the *left* (south) bank of the Seine, which he crossed at Metiosedum (*Melun*), continued his march along the *right* bank until he reached Lutetia. **secundo flumine**, '*down* the stream'; contrast *adverso fl.*, c. 60. 3.

6. **pontes...oppidi** [apparently in the neighbourhood of present Pont Notre-Dame and Pont d'Arcole], the bridges which joined the island, on which Lutetia stood (on which the Church of Notre-Dame stands now), to the two banks of the Seine. The position taken up by the enemy was on the *left* bank, opposite Lutetia and facing Labienus. [When Caesar's ill-success before Gergovia and the preparations of the Bellovaci became known, Labienus' one course was to get back to Agedincum. But how to cross the river? His manœuvres with this in view are described in the next and following chapters.]

LIX.

1. **a Gerg.**, c. 43. 5 note. **secundo motu**, 'the successful outbreak'; cp. 53. 2. **interclusum itinere et Ligeri**, 'inasmuch as he was prevented from marching and crossing the Loire'; *et Ligeri* being added to define *itinere* more closely. Note that they asserted as done what was merely in prospect; see c. 55. 9. **interclusum**, equivalent to a causal clause, showing how he was *coactus*.

2. **qui ante...infideles** refers to the Bellovaci.

4. **cogitabat**, 'no longer thought of devising means'; **ut** is final. [How does **neque iam** differ from *nondum*?]

5. **altera...alteram**, the Bellovaci were waiting on the right bank, Camulogenus on the left bank. **parato atque instructo**, 'ready for action and well armed'; Liv. 24. 40. 5, *cum classe instructa parataque.* **exercitu.** The simple abl. is regularly used of troops, as they are considered as mere instruments in the hand of the general. The dative is similarly used in Greek. **a praesidio**, the troops in garrison at Agedincum, where all

baggage except that required on the march had been left behind; c. 60. 3. **interclusas maximum fl.** (the Seine) **distinebat,** for fulness of expression cp. ii. 19. 5, *porrecta loca aperta pertinebant.*

LX.

Labienus' plan was to weaken Camulogenus by making him divide his forces, and in this he thoroughly succeeded. Napoleon tried similar tactics in crossing the Berezina, November 26, 27, 1812.

1. **consilio conv. cohortatus,** an object must be supplied from *consilio;* cp. c. 29. 1. **progredi,** rarely of ships; c. 61. 5, *quantum naves processissent.*

3. **reliquas.. proficisci imperat.** The usual dative ('to the officers') can easily be supplied in thought. This is no exception to the rule that *impero* takes after it only a *passive* acc. with inf., because an inf. of a deponent is treated as passive. Otherwise *imperare* takes *ut* with subjunctive.

4. **post paulo** in this order is rare; *post* is an adverb. So *post paucis diebus;* cp. c. 50. 6. **eum locum,** viz., 4000 paces below the camp.

LXI.

1-3. **ut,** from being an adverb of manner comes to have a causal sense. **exercitus,** 'infantry,' a meaning which it bears only in contrast to *equitatus.* **tumultuari,** in an impers. passive sense (Plautus once uses the active), as in Liv. 36. 44. 4, *tumultuari coeptum est.* **magnum ire agmen**: their idea was based on the noise made by the 5 cohorts, c. 60. 3. **paulo infra,** down the stream where the real crossing on ships (*naves*) took place, while only skiffs (*lintres*) were despatched up stream.

5. **progrediatur**: the change of tenses *progrediatur...processissent* is noteworthy (cp. 66. 4), but much more the present *progrediatur* in connection with the historic tenses (*distribuerunt, duxerunt*). **naves** = the *lintres* sent up stream.

LXII.

1, 2. **nostri omnes** is to be limited to the 3 legions and cavalry with Labienus himself. The crossing of the two other

divisions is not mentioned, as the battle once won they would be unopposed. **praes. adesse**, Caesar's *legati* often used this plea, and with good effect.

5. **suis aderat**, 'stood by,' stronger than 'was present' merely; *consultor idem et socius periculi a d e r a t*, Sall. *Jug.* 85. 47.

6. **nunc etiam**, 'still.' **exitu victoriae**, not *proelii*, because the right wing had begun to conquer; cp. the phrase *i n i t i u m v i c t o r i a e ortum erat* (*Bell. Civ.* iii. 94. 3); on the left the defence was gallant, but doubtful, though in the end successful.

8. **neque**, '*but* not'; c. 45. 4.

LXIII.

1. **augetur**, 'spreads.' **circummittuntur**, by the Aedui.

3. **obsides**, c. 55. 2. **supplicio**, 'the *threat* of execution,' c. 4. 9.

4. **rationes belli**, 'his plans for the conduct of the war.' *Secum* is easily supplied from the foregoing *ad se*.

6. **ad unum omnes**, 'all to a man.'

7. **Remi**. They were consistently loyal to Rome. **toto abessent bello**, abl. of time = 'during the whole war,' not the abl. of separation, as Caesar always uses the prep. *a* with *abesse;* Roby, § 1089, 1184.

8. **queruntur et requirunt** form a single idea, which is joined on to **ferunt** without a connecting particle (asyndeton), so that *et* forms no exception to the rule; c. 40. 7 note. **ab reliquis**, more exactly *ab reliquorum consiliis*.

9. **summae spei**, 'young men with ambitious hopes.' The genitive differs from the ordinary usage (L.P., § 128) in denoting *their* hopes about themselves.

LXIV.

2. **habuerat** (not *habuerit*), because it is Caesar's statement, not part of Vercingetorix's remark. **aut...dimicat**, not *neque*. **pabulationibus**, L.P., p. 138. **perfacile factu**, L.P., § 141. 6.

3. 'Only let *them* with unmoved heart destroy their own corn-crops.' [What distinction is there between *frumentum* and *frumenta* ?]

7. **sollicitat**, 'tries the temper of' to see whether they would consent to join in a general rising. He based his expectations on the fact that the temper which they had shown in 60 B.C. had not yet settled down (*residere*—'settle down' *after a previous uprising:* **ex superiore bello** to be closely joined with *resedisse*), and that they were not yet Romanized. [Caesar regularly uses the acc. of the names of Gallic tribes in *as;* so *Lingones*, acc. *Lingonas.*]

LXV.

1. **ad**, 'to meet,' 'to cope with.' **cohortium**, 'consisting of 22 cohorts,' (gen. of material, Roby, § 1302 f.), not legionaries but auxiliary cohorts raised in 'the Province.' **L. Caesare**, Caesar's cousin, consul 60 B.C., *legatus* to Caesar again in the civil war (*Bell. Civ.* i. 8. 2). **ex ipsa provincia**, 'raised in the Province.'

2. **oppida ac muros**, 'are driven within their towns and the shelter of their walls,' not = *oppidorum muros* (see c. 59. 1. n.).

4. **quas...pacaverat** (i. 6. 2) referring only to the *Ubii qui obsides dederant atque in deditionem venerant*, vi. 9. 6. Caesar uses the plural *eas civitates* with intentional exaggeration of the results of the campaign in Germany. **pacaverat**, c. 1. 1.

5. **eorum adventu**, 'on their arrival.' **tribuni militum, equites, evocati**, see vocab.

LXVI.

1. **extremos L. fines**, in the extreme south of their lands. **quo**, 'in order that,' really an abl. of measure, 'by which the more easily,' etc. **trinis castris**, c. 46. 4.

4. **adorirentur** : the imperative and jussive subj. of direct speech are regularly turned into impf. subj. in indirect speech, just as the fut. perf. into plpf. subj. (*perequitasset*, § 7) ; the noticeable point here is that Vercingetori xuses in the rest of his speech the *pres.* subj.

5. Any rescue by the infantry would of course retard the march ; Vercingetorix's idea was that the Romans would be so anxious to reach the Province that they would push on and leave their baggage behind. **dignitate**, 'prestige,' which the Romans would lose if they left their baggage in the enemy's hands.

6, 7. **modo**, 'merely.' **ipsos quidem**, in direct speech, *vos quidem*, 'you who have shown your superiority to Roman cavalry.' **id quo...animo** refers back to *agmine impedito adorirentur*, the words *si pedites...dubitare* forming a kind of parenthesis.

LXVII.

1. **probata...adactis...distributo**: participles are often thus strung together. The last was in consequence of the first two. **a primo agmine**, 'in front.'

2. **tripertito**, 'in three divisions.'

3. **intra leg.**: the baggage on the march was carried between the several legions, but when there was danger of an attack it was placed within the 'square' ('*orbis*') formed by the legions.

4. **nostri**, *i.e.*, the cavalry. **aciem constitui**; the troops are to form in line of *battle* instead of line of *march*. **ad** often follows verbs of 'hindering' and the like.

7. **Cotus**, c. 32. 4. **Eporedorix**, not the man often mentioned in connection with Viridomarus (c. 38. 2, 39. 1, 55. 4, 63. 9, 76. 3).

LXVIII.

1, 2. **Alesiam quod est oppidum.** The relative may agree with the proper name, as *flumine Rheno qui*, or with following explanatory substantive, as here. **impedimentis deductis**, dative, dependent on *praesidio*.

3. **equitatu**: the instrumental abl. normally used with parts of an army by which a thing is done; cp. c. 59. 5 note.

LXIX.

1. **expugnari** (qualified by *obsidione*), 'reduced by blockade'; its usual sense is 'carried by storm.'

2. **duabus ex partibus**, north and south. **duo fl.**, Lutosa (*Oze* or *Loze*) and Osera (*Ozerain*). **subluebant**: the imperfect is often used in this way, and has been called the geographical imperfect.

3-5. **ante id opp.**, on the west. **mediocri interiecto spatio**: the hills lay at a moderate distance, not from each other, but

from the hill on which Alesia stood. **quae pars collis...hunc locum,** after Caesar's manner = *omnem partem collis quae.* The town occupied the tableland at the top of the hill, the camp the east slope (cp. Gergovia, c. 36. 2).

7. **opportunis locis** : four infantry and four cavalry camps were excavated in the years 1862-1865. **castella,** 'bastions.' **excubitoribus,** military abl., c. 59. 5 note ; the simple abl. is further justified by the following *praesidiis.* [The passage shows that the usual distinction between *excubiae,* 'day watches,' and *vigiliae,* 'night watches,' will not hold.]

LXX.

1. **intermissam collibus,** c. 17. 1.

2. **legionesque...constituit,** to confirm the courage of and give support to the cavalry ; cp. the manœuvre of Vercingetorix, c. 66. 7, 67. 5.

3. **coacervantur** : they had left the opening in the *maceria* too narrow, and so got blocked ; for the use of the word for living beings cp. Cic. *in Verr.* v. 57 § 148, *videtis coacervatam multitudinem vestrorum civium.*

5-7. **quas...constituerat** : **portas,** *i.e.*, of the town ; that the troops occupying the ground between the town and the wall (*maceria*) might not crowd into Alesia itself.

LXXI.

1, 2. **dimittere,** after *consilium capit;* c. 26. 1 note. **cogant** : *quisque* in the first part of sentence has (as usual in Caesar) the singular ; the plural in the latter part, because he wishes to enforce the common action upon them, *all* were to work ; cp. 72. 2.

4. **exigue,** 'barely.' **tolerari,** impersonal. See ii. 6, *aegre eo die sustentatum est.*

5, 6. **opus erat intermissum,** where an exit could be made by a breach in the works. **paruerint,** fut. perf.

8, 9. **in oppidum,** not *oppido* (c. 55. 4 note), because *recipere* here = 'take back.' **parat** with inf.

LXXII.

1. **fossam pedum xx.,** *i.e.*, in width ; as always in giving the size of a trench. **directis lateribus,** 'with perpendicular

sides,' so that the opening at the bottom and at the top was exactly the same, whereas in most ditches either both sides (or at least the inner side) would slope; hence the almost superfluous addition *ut...paterent* (cp. c. 46. 2). **sŏlum**, 'the bottom of the ditch'; the repetition of the word *fossa* is characteristic of Caesar's style.

2. **pedes**: existing traces of the work indicate *passus* as the right reading. **id**=*atque id (fecit),* referring both to *fossam duxit* (the object of which was to prevent the Gauls from making a sudden attack on the siege works), and to *reliquas munitiones reduxit*, this in order to protect the men engaged on the entrenchment from the missiles of the enemy. **quoniam tantum...complexus,** *i.e.*, all round the large hill on which Alesia lay. **totum corpus,** 'the whole body of the works.' The subjs. *esset* and *cingeretur* are used because they refer to the idea in Caesar's mind; a change in the order of the words would make this meaning clearer, viz., *hoc consilio, ne, quoniam esset...complexus, multitudo advolaret.* On *advolaret...possent*, see c. 71. 2.

3. **hoc spatio**, viz., 400 feet (or yards). **eadem alt.**, 'both of the same depth' [not='as deep as they were broad,' for the depth was normally less than the breadth, and the excavations prove it in this case]. **interiorem**, that nearest the town. **locis**='on the level and low-lying parts,' not ablative abs. Caesar's works were on the heights and circumvallated the town; there was only the plain of c. 69. 3, which could not be dealt with. This is referred to in *campestribus ac demissis locis;* and here as the most exposed place Caesar ran his inner trench full of water.

4. **post eas**: this describes the expansion of the works outwards; the rampart, etc., was constructed farther away from the town than the two ditches. **vallum**, the wall built on the mound with palisades and hurdle-work. **loricam pinnasque**, 'breastworks and battlements,' the latter of wood for the protection of the soldier when he had thrown his missile. **cervi**, pieces of wood formed like a stag's antlers; they were inserted *ad commissuras*, where the *plutei* and *lorica* join; see illustration. **toto opere** (*on* the whole circuit of the works). **circumdedit** is often used without the dative; i. 38. 6, *murus circumdatus:* contrast viii. 34. 4, *oppido munitiones circumdare moratur.*

LXXIII.

2, 3. **firmis ramis**, abl. of quality, =*truncis qui firmos ramos habebant.* **horum**, *i.e.*, *ramorum*, for the stems were dug down into the ditch, the branches standing out above the surface. **stipites**=*trunci.* **ab infimo**, *i.e.*, they were made fast in the ground.

4. **quini erant ordines** : there were five rows of these trunks in each trench. **se induebant**, 'got entangled,' c. 82. 1 ; Liv. 44. 41. 9, *hastis se induebant.* **cippos** : the following *appellabant* (as in § 8) shows that *cippus* is not a regular technical name, but half-sarcastically given by the soldiers as they did the work ; *cippus*=an obelisk, grave-stone, or boundary-stone.

5. **ante quos**, and so nearer the town. **obliquis ordinibus**, *i.e.*, in the form of the *quincunx*, thus  **paulatim ... fastigio**, 'gradually narrowing as they sloped towards the bottom.'

6, 7. **praeusti**, 'burnt to a point.' **digitus**, strictly=$\frac{3}{4}$ inch. **singuli ab infimo solo pedes.** In each ditch earth was thrown in and stamped firm to a height of one foot ; the rest was so arranged as to entrap the enemy. **lilium**, from a fancied resemblance in shape to the calix of a lily.

8. **pedem longae**, c. 32. 3 ; 81. 1 note. **totae ..infodiebantur**, so that only the forks were above ground.

LXXIV.

1. **secutus**, 'following' (*i.e.*, following the line of) the most level ground that the lie of the country allowed. **diversas ab his** : facing in an opposite direction, so as to meet the relieving force of the Gauls, which was expected (c. 71. 2). He had a line of circumvallation and of countervallation. **accidat** : this departure from the regular succession of tenses is exceptional, for all similar cases are found in oratio obliqua. [**eius discessu** give no sense, as *eius* can refer only to Caesar, who had no idea of departing. The words are corrupt and the right reading not yet discovered.]

2. **habere convectum**, Roby, § 1402.

LXXV.

1. **cuique**, *i.e.*, each nation represented by its *principes*. **ex civitate** depends, as a partitive, on *numerum; ex sua civitate* would be clearer, but is not absolutely necessary.

4, 5. **quo...in numero** = *quorum in numero.* **una**, 'together with the rest'; cp. 56. 2.

LXXVI.

1. **antea**, viz., iv. 21. 7. **civitatem eius**, the Atrebates. **immunem**, 'free from tribute.' **reddiderat**. The dat., which must be in thought supplied, is closely attached to the latter clause of the sentence, for *iura redd.* is in close connection with *immunem esse iusserat.* The relation of the two clauses is like that in c. 40. 6, *tendere, deditionem significare, et... deprecari incipiunt.* **attribuerat**, viz., as subjects and stipendiaries.

2. **Galliae...libertatis**. The genitives are respectively subjective and objective. The statement is exaggerated, for the Belgae and Aquitani are absent, and it is inconsistent with Caesar's own statement at c. 63. 7.

3. **equitum...recensebantur**. This total agrees with the items in c. 75, for the Bellovaci deducted 8,000 from the number demanded of them. **Vercassivellauno**. The prefix *Ver* in Gallic names is an intensive prefix. **consobrino**, strictly 'a cousin,' as child of a mother's sister (*?* = *sororinus*, Roby, § 839).

6. **aspectum modo**, 'the mere sight. **ancipiti proelio ...cernerentur**, 'in an attack from two quarters (*i.e.*, from front and rear), since [on the inside] the engagement consisted of a sortie from the town (lit. 'it was fought by a'...,) and on the outside those huge forces...were in sight.'

LXXVII.

2. **variis...videtur**. The sentence is elliptical = *variis dictis sententiis, Critognatus orationem habuit, quae*, etc. **quarum pars censebat**, so *Bell. Civ.* ii. 30. 1, *erant sententiae quae censerent.* **deditionem...censebat**: cp. Liv. 10. 12. 3, *bellum Samnitibus... censuerunt.*

3-5. **magnae auctoritatis**, gen. of quality. **ad consilium**

(not *concilium*), 'to give his advice.' **animi est ista mollitia**: p. 20. 5. **qui se ultro morti offerant**: cp. Mart. ii. 56. 15, *rebus in angustis facile est contemnere vitam; Fortiter ille facit qui miser esse potest.*

6. **dignitas** = the authority of those who have advocated a sortie.

10-13. **ulterioribus munitionibus**, c. 74. 1. **animi causa**, 'for amusement.' **quid ergo mei consilii est**, 'what then do I advise?' **Teutonum**, the gen. *um* = *orum*. **institui**, 'be inaugurated,' for a precedent; cp. Liv. 4. 4. 1, *nullane res nova i n s t i t u i debet?*

14. **illi bello** depends on *fuit*, not on *simile*, and = *quid illud bellum* (viz. against Cimbri and Teutoni) *simile habuit?* Cp. § 12, *nequaquam pari bello.* **depopulata**, passive. **Cimbri** stands between the two participial clauses; cp. c. 81. 1.

15, 16. **ulla**, with *bella*. **securibus**, strictly axes of the lictors, used generally to express Roman despotism.

LXXVIII.

1-3. **inutiles**, 'incapacitated.' **experiantur**, the nom. is the same with that of *constituunt*. **descendant**, 'as a last resort betake themselves to C.'s suggestion.' **Mandubii**, the inhabitants of Alesia; c. 68. 1.

5. **recipi prohibebat**. Caesar uses the simple inf. or inf. and acc.; never *quominus*. A passage in Dio. Cassius 40. 40 represents these fugitives as perishing most miserably between the camp and the town.

LXXIX.

ad Alesiam, '*to the neighbourhood* of A.' **colle exteriore**, on one of the hills which, according to c. 69. 4, *ex omnibus partibus...oppidum cingebant.* **planiciem...demonstravimus**, c. 69. 3. **abditas**, 'withdrawn.' **proximam fossam**, c. 72. 1.

LXXX.

1. **in utramque partem**, *i.e.*, towards the town, and also towards the relief forces; c. 74. 1. **si usus** ('need,' 'necessity,') **veniat**, 'should they come to be wanted'; *usus*

est is the more usual phrase, but *usus adest* is also used by Caesar.

2-4. **ex omnibus castris,** 'from every part of the camp'; c. 69. 7. **complures,** 'many' of our cavalry. **superiores,** judging from the success of their marksmen.

Germani, *i.e.*, the cavalry who had (c. 67) also decided the battle. **sui colligendi,** not *colligendorum,* because *sui* is *in form* essentially singular. **ab Alesia,** c. 43. 5. **victoria desperata**; only in this construction does *desperare* govern a direct accusative.

LXXXI.

1. **uno die,** 'after the lapse of one day,' and one day only (*unus* emphatic as usual; see c. 32. 3 note), so that emphasis is laid on the *short* time in which the missiles were made by the Gauls. **Galli**: on its position as subject cp. 77. 14 note. **harpagones,** hooks fastened to poles to pull away portions of the wall (also used for grappling ships). **campestres munitiones,** the entrenchments in the level; c. 69. 3.

2, 3. **de,** with a transitive verb; c. 1. 1 note. **crates proicere,** to cover over trenches; c. 79. 4, *fossam cratibus integunt.* **educit**: an object is to be supplied, as it is not used absolutely by Caesar as a rule.

4. **ut cuique...erat,** c. 80. 1. **fundis librilibus,** taken together=*fundis quibus lapides libriles iaciebantur*, and so a kind of catapult.

LXXXII.

1. **dum** very rarely takes the imperfect; L.P. § 153. **se stimulis induebant**: cp. 73. 4. **ex superioribus castris,** c. 80. 2.

3. **interiores,** the enemy in the town. **priores fossas,** the trenches with perpendicular sides (c. 72. 1), and one of the two mentioned *ib.* § 3, so that between them and the wall (*munitiones*) only one trench remained to be crossed.

LXXXIII.

1, 2. **superiorum castrorum,** not that mentioned in c. 82, lying north-west of Alesia, but another to the north-east of

this. The *campestres munitiones* are part of the Roman line of circumvallation. **fecerant**, '*accordingly* they made,' but the asyndeton in the Latin is to bring out the contrast. **et leniter declivi** is a more exact continuation of *iniquo*, and shows wherein the *iniquitas* consisted. The height is now Mont Réa.

4, 5. **ex omni numero earum civitatum** = *ex omnibus iis civitatibus.* **adeundi** = *adoriendi castra.* **videatur**, subj. being virtual *oratio obliqua.* **montem** : a mountain which lay to the north-west of the hill mentioned c. 82.

LXXXIV.

4. **post tergum pugnantibus**, 'to the combatants in their rear.' **quod constare**, c. 21. 3, 'because they are conscious that danger to themselves depended on the safety of others,' *i.e.*, if the others were not saved, there would be danger to themselves.

LXXXV.

1. **idoneum locum** : very probably on the highest of the hills, due south of Alesia. **submittit**, without its object (*auxilium*) is more vigorous in a picture of this kind than if *auxilium* had been inserted.

2. **ad animum occurrit** : here only in Caesar ; generally *animo occ.* or *occurrit* only.

4-6. **iniquum...fastigium**, 'the unfavourable slope of the ground downwards,' c. 83. 2. **quae occultaverant**, the *lilia, stimulos*, etc.

LXXXVI.

2. **imperet...pugnaret...faciat.** Notice the sequence of tenses ; the imperfect is introduced when (1) the subordinate clause precedes the principal ; (2) between the chief and subordinate clauses another clause with an imperfect or pluperfect is inserted. **si sustinere** (used absolutely) **non posset ...pugnaret** : Caesar ordered him, if he could not hold out against the enemy storming the camp, to withdraw his troops from the walls and sally out. **eruptione**, *abl. modi.*

4. **interiores**, 'the garrison,' as c. 82. 8. **desperatis**, 'when

they had given up all hope of carrying the works on the level.' **ex ascensu** (cp. *ex itinere*, i. 25. 6 *n*), 'straight from the climb.' The works are those on the heights. **loca praerupta**, the declivities of the hill *Réa*. **propter magnitudinem munitionum.** As we should expect, and as the excavations prove, the works on the level were more extensive than those on the higher points.

5. **aggere**, c. 58. 1. **propugnantes**, a substantive; **vallum rescindunt**, 'tear down the palisades.'

LXXXVII.

5. **poterant**, impf. after *postquam* implies that they had *already* resisted for some time. Observe the distinction of tenses in *Bell. Civ.* iii. 60. 5, *postquam id difficilius visum est, neque facultas perficiendi dabatur.* Roby, § 491. **coactis una**, c. 75. 5. **facit certiorem**, he lets Caesar know that he is going to carry out his advice *eruptione pugnare;* and so Caesar hurries up to take part in the fray.

LXXXVIII.

1. **quo insigni** (substantive) = the scarlet *paludamentum*, or general's cloak. **ut**, 'as,' c. 61. 1. **de locis superioribus**, the hill crest occupied by the Gauls. Labienus was anxious to defer the sally until Caesar's arrival; when the enemy saw this they at once joined battle.

2. **excipit**, 'follows immediately'; *Bell. Civ.* ii. 7. 3, *re cognita tantus luctus excepit.* [*Excipit* may however be taken absolutely, as Liv. ii. 61. 1, *turbulentior inde annus excepit.*]

3. **omissis** ('throwing aside') **pilis...gerunt**, cp. Sall. *Cat.* 60. 2, *maximo clamore infestis signis concurrunt, pila omittunt, gladiis res geritur.* The Romans did not use their missiles as the enemy was above them. **equitatus**, those mentioned in 87. 4; **cohortes**, the reinforcements under Caesar himself. Notice the freshness and vigour which the absence of connecting particles gives to the description of this battle.

LXXXIX.

1, 2. **necessitatium.** See note on c. 36. 2.

5. **si...posset. toto exercitui**, *i.e.*, to each separate soldier.

The dat. *toto* (for *toti*) occurs in viii. 34. 4 ; *nullo*, vi. 13. 1 ; *alterae*, v. 27. 5. **Vercingetorix deditur**, the picturesque details of this event (see Merivale, vol. 2, ch. xii.) in Plut. *Caes.* c. 27, and Florus, iii. 10, have no historical credibility. Vercingetorix was taken prisoner, and in B.C. 46 led as the fairest ornament of Caesar's triumph through the streets of Rome, and then perhaps put to death. But as Dio (40. 41, 43. 19) is our sole authority for this last fact, and as his charges of cruelty against Caesar, where he can be confronted with the statements of others, are often disproved (Merivale, l. c.), this is perhaps untrue.

XC.

1. **recipit**=*in deditionem recipit.*

5. **accipiant**, viz., the Remi, who had taken no part in the war, c. 63. 7.

7. **Bibracte**, abl. ; on locative *Bibracti* see c. 55. 4 note.

8. **his [litteris] cognitis** : *litteris* is no doubt not genuine, for *his* must be neuter, and for *litteris* Caesar would have written *ex litteris*, even if the heap of confusion with the abls. could be defended from i. 10. 5, *compluribus his proeliis pulsis.* **supplicatio**, a general thanksgiving granted in favour of signal victories. **redditur** : this phrase does not elsewhere occur = returning thanks for benefits received ; but cp. such usages as *proemia*, *vota*, (*tura diis*) *reddere.*

VOCABULARY.

[*The Geographical Names are in a separate Index.*]

A.

A, **ab**, prep. w. abl., *from, by.*

ab-dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *put away, hide.*

ab-eo, ire, ii, ĭtum, *go away, depart.*

ab-icĕre, iēci, iectum, *throw away* [iacio].

ab-iungĕre, nxi, nctum, *disjoin, separate.*

abs-cīdĕre, di, sum, *cut away* [caedĕre].

abs-tinēre, ui, tentum, *refrain from, spare.*

abs-trahĕre, xi, ctum, *carry off.*

ab-sum, esse, ā-fui, *be away, be distant, be wanting.*

ab-undare (lit. *overflow*), *be strong, abound* [unda, *wave*].

ac, *and moreover, and.*

ac-cēdĕre, ssi, ssum, *come up, approach* (w. acc., or acc. w. *ad*) ; *be added.*

ac-cĕlĕrare, *hasten.*

ac-cĭdĕre, di, *happen, befall* [căděre].

ac-cĭpĕre, cēpi, ceptum, *receive, admit.*

ac-clīvis, *sloping upwards.*

Acco, ōnis, chieftain of the Senŏnes, headed a conspiracy against Caesar, who procured his death by sentence of a Gallic Council which he had convened for the purpose.

ac-cūsare, *accuse, reproach.*

ăcerbius, adv., *too keenly.*

ăcerbus,[3] *bitter, harsh.*

ăcies, ei, f., *line of battle, pitched battle.*

ac-quīrĕre, quīsivi, quīsītum, *win, obtain.*

acrius, *more vigorously*, sup. acerrime, *very fiercely* [ācer].

ăcūtus,[3] *sharp* [participle of acuĕre, *sharpen*].

ad, prep. w. acc., *to, towards, for.*

ad-aequare, *equal, bring to a level with.*

ad-dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *put to, add.*

ad-dūcĕre, xi, ctum, *lead to, bring to, persuade, induce.*

ad-eo, ire, ii, ĭtum, *go to, ap-*

proach, visit ; go against, attack.

ad-hĭbēre, *use, summon* [our idiom, 'have one up'].

ad-hortari, dep., *exhort, encourage.*

ād-ĭcio, ĕre, iēci, iectum, *attach.*

ad-ĭgĕre, ēgi, actum, *drive in, bind* (with an oath).

ad-ĭmĕre, ēmi, ēmptum, *take away.*

ăd-ĭtus, ūs, *a going to, approach, access.*

ad-iūdĭcare, *award* [iūdex].

ad-iungĕre, nxi, nctum, *join on to, unite.*

ad-iūvare, iūvi, iūtum, *aid, help.*

ad-mātūrare, *ripen, precipitate.*

ad-mĭnistrare, *take in hand, carry out, perform, execute* [mĭnister, mănus].

ad-mirari, dep., *marvel at.*

ad-mittĕre, mīsi, missum, *admit ;* a. facinus, *commit a crime.*

ad-mŏdum, adv., *to a degree, especially, very, excessively.*

ad-oriri, ortus, dep., *rise against, attack.*

ad-sum, esse, adfui, *be present, be at hand, take part in.*

ad-ventus, ūs, m., *arrival.*

ad-versarius, (*political*) *opponent.*

ad-versus, adj., lit., *turned against ;* res adversae, *want of success, disasters ;* adverso flumine, *up the stream,* lit., *with the stream flowing against one.*

ăd-ŭlescens, ntis, c., *young man* [orig. pres. part. of adŏlescĕre, *grow up*].

ad-vŏcare, *call to, summon.*

ad-vŏlare, *fly against, make a dash at.*

aedĭ-fĭcium, *building* [aedes, făcio].

aequus,[3] *equal, level, fair, advantageous.*

aestas, ātis, f., *summer.*

aes-timare, *reckon, value.*

aetas, ātis, f., *age,* esp. *old age.*

aeternus,[3] *everlasting* [=aeviturnus].

af-fĕro, ferre, attuli, allatum, *bring* (news, etc.), *occasion.*

af-fĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, *affect, treat ;* affici difficultate, *be embarrassed ;* incommodo afficio, *annoy.*

affingĕre, nxi, fictum, *add on, invent.*

af-firmātio, *declaration.*

ăger, gri, m., *land ;* pl., *lands, territories.*

ag-ger, gĕris, m., *mound, materials for a mound* [ad, gĕro].

ăgĭtare, *discuss* [freq. of agĕre].

ag-men, ĭnis, n., *that which is led, line of march, army in marching order ;* novissimum (extremum) a., *the rear ;* primum a., *the van.*

ăgĕre, ēgi, actum, *do;* vineas agere, *bring up mantlets.*

ălăcer, cris, crĕ, *eager.*

ăliēnare, *estrange.*

ăliēnus,[3] *of others, belonging to another* [ălius].

ălĭ-quando, *at some time or other, one day.*

ălĭ-quis, quă, quid (adj., qui, quae, quod); indef. pronoun, *some, any.*

ălĭ-ter, *otherwise;* non a. sentire quin, *to be of opinion that.*

ălius, a, ud, *other, another;* alius... alius, *one... another;* alii...alii, *some...others;* alius atque, *other than, different from.*

al-licio, ĕre, lexi, lectum, *entice* [ad, lăcio].

ălĕre, ui, itum (or altum), *maintain, keep up.*

alter, ĕra, ĕrum, *one* (*of two*), *the other* (*of two*), *second.*

alternus,[3] *alternate.*

altitudo, dĭnis, f., *height, depth.*

altus,[3] *high, deep* [orig. part. of ălĕre].

amfractus, ūs, m., *winding.*

ămīcĭtia, *friendship;* amicitiam sequebantur, *attached themselves to.*

ămīcus,[2] *friend.*

ā-mittĕre, mīsi, missum, *send away, lose.*

amplĭtudo, dĭnis, f., *size, power.*

amplius, adv., *more:* see c. 15. 1 note.

amplissimus,[3] *very distinguished.*

an, interrogative particle; in double questions usually preceded by utrum or ne, = *whether...or.*

an-ceps, cĭpĭtis, (*two-headed*), *double.*

angustiae, pl., *narrowness, difficulties.*

angustus,[3] *narrow, confined, difficult.*

anim-ad-vertĕre, ti, sum, lit., *turn the mind towards, observe, notice.*

ănĭmus,[2] *spirit, mind, temper, courage;* animi causā, *for the sake of amusement.*

annus,[2] *year* [lit., *that which revolves*, cp. anulus, *ring*].

antĕ, adv., *before, previously;* prep. w. acc., *before, in front of.*

ant-eā, adv., *before* [prob. = ante eă; in Latin all final syllables were originally long].

antĕ-cēdĕre, cessi, cessum, *go before, surpass.*

antĕ-vertĕre, ti, sum, *put in front, prefer.*

antīqu-ĭtus, adv., *of old.*

antīquus,[3] *old, ancient, former.*

Antistius, *Gaïus Antistius Reginus*, one of Caesar's legati, c. 83.

Antonius, *Mark Antony*, joined

Caesar in Gaul, B.C. 54; by his help gained quaestorship, B.C. 52; in the Civil War took side of Caesar, with whom he was consul, B.C. 44, and after whose death he opposed the assassins, but eventually became the rival of, and was crushed by Octavianus (Augustus) at Actium, B.C. 31.

apertus,[3] *open*, *exposed* [part. of aperire, ui, rtum, *open*].

ap-părare, *prepare*, *provide*.

ap-pellare, *call*, *call upon*, *address*, *summon*, *style*.

ap-pellĕre, pŭli, pulsum, *drive to;* pass. (of ships), *put in*.

ap-pĕtĕre, ivi (ii), ītum, *aim at*.

ap-prŏbare, *approve*.

ap-prŏpinquare, *be near*, *approach*.

aptus,[3] *fit*, *fitting*, *suited*.

ăpud, prep. w. acc., *near*, *in the neighbourhood of*, *in the midst of*, *at the hands of*.

ăqua, *water*.

arbĭtrium, *judgment*, *will*.

arbitrari, dep., *think*, *consider*.

arbor, ŏris, f., *tree*.

arcessĕre, ivi (ii), ītum, *send for*, *fetch*.

arduus,[3] *difficult*.

argentum, *silver*.

ār-idus,[3] *dry*.

ăries, ĕtis, m., *battering-ram*.

Aristius, M., a military tribune, cc. 42, 43.

armă (plur.), *equipments*, *arms*.

armātūra, *armour*, *equipment*.

armare, *equip*, *arm* (always in passive).

ar-rŏganter, *presumptuously*.

ar-rŏgantia, *presumption*.

artificium, *trickery*.

artē, adv., *closely*, *firmly*.

artus,[3] adj., *thick*, *dense*.

arx, rcis, f., *citadel*.

a-scendĕre, di, sum, *climb*, *mount*.

a-scensus, ūs, m., *going up*, *ascent*.

a-spectus, ūs, m., *sight*, *appearance*.

as-sĭduus,[3] *constant*, *persevering*.

at, *but*, *thereupon*.

atque, *and moreover*, *and*.

at-tingĕre, tĭgi, tactum, *touch*, *border on*, *reach*.

at-tribuĕre, ui, ūtum, *assign*, *make tributary to*.

auctōritas, ātis, f., *influence*, *weight*.

audācia, *boldness*.

audac-ter, *boldly*.

audēre, ausus, *dare*, *venture*.

audīre, *hear*.

audītio, *hear-say*, *report*.

augēre, xi, ctum, *increase*, *enhance*.

auris, f., *ear*.

aut, *or else*, *or*; aut...aut, *either...or*.

autem, *moreover*, *however*.

aut-umnus[2] [augēre], *autumn*.

auxĭliari, *bear aid*.

auxĭlium, *help*, *aid*, *relief*.

ăvārĭtia, *greed*, *avarice*.

ā-vĕhĕre, xi, ctum, *carry off*.

B

Basilus, *L. Minucius Basilus*, a cavalry officer, quartered among the Remi, c. 90.

bellāre, *carry on war*.

bellum, *war* [=du-ellum].

bĕnĕ, *well*; bene rem gĕrĕre, *do a thing successfully*.

bĕnĕficium, *kind treatment*, *favour*.

bĕnĕ-vŏlentia, *kind feeling*.

bīduum,[2] *space of two days*.

bīni,[3] *two each*.

bis, *twice*.

bŏnă, pl., *property* [originally neut. pl. of *bŏnus*].

bŏnus,[3] *good*.

bracchium, *arm*.

brĕvĭter, *shortly*, *in brief*.

Brūtus, *Decimus Junius Brutus*, one of the higher officers in Caesar's army. He was afterwards one of C.'s assassins; to be distinguished from Marcus Junius Brutus his more famous namesake: cc. 9, 87.

C

C. (=Gaïus), cc. 11. 6, 40. 5.

Caburus, a chieftain among the Helvii.

cacūmen, ĭnis, n., *point*, *top*, *summit*.

cădāver, ĕris, n., *corpse*.

caedes, is, f., *slaughter*, *massacre*.

caerimonia, ae, f., *religious ceremony*.

Caesar, ăris, m. I. *Gaïus Iulius Caesar*, the author of the book. II. *L. Iulius Caesar*, relation and legatus of the dictator.

călămitas, f., *disaster*, *calamity* [*cădo*].

campester, tris, tre, *on level ground*, *flat*, *level*; campestres loci = campi.

campus,[2] *a plain*.

Camulogĕnus, chieftain of the Aulerci, fell in battle against Labienus, cc. 57, 59, 62.

Canīnius. See *Rebĭlus*.

canĕre, *sing*, *sound*; receptui canĕre, *sound a retreat*; passive used impersonally, c. 47. 2.

căpillus,[2] *hair*.

căpio, ĕre, cēpi, captum, *seize*, *occupy*, *reach*, *take*, *remove* (c. 70).

captīvus,[2] *prisoner of war*.

căput, ĭtis, n., *head*, *person*; căpĭtis poena, *penalty of death*.

cărēre, *be without* (w. abl.; L.P., § 119 *b*).

căro, carnīs, f., *flesh.*

cārus,[3] *precious.*

cassis, ĭdis, f., *helmet* (of metal).

castellum, *fort, redoubt, bastion* [dim. of castrum].

castra, plur., *camp;* quintis castris, *on the fifth day:* because a camp was regularly pitched every day.

cāsus, ūs, m., (lit. *fall*), *chance, state of things, ill-fate;* pl., *eventualities.*

Cavarillus,[2] a chieftain of the Aedui, taken prisoner by Caesar, c. 67.

căvēre, cāvi, cautum, *take security.*

causa, *pretext, cause* (always a feigned one); abl. causā, *for the sake;* per causam, *under the pretext.*

cēdĕre, cessi, cessum, *yield, give ground* (with and without loco); c. fortunae, *give in to* (*confess oneself beaten by*) *fortune.*

cĕler, ĕris, ĕre, *quick, speedy.*

cĕlĕrĭtas, ātis, f., *quickness, speed.*

cēlare, *hide.*

Celtillus,[2] father of Vercingetorix, c. 4.

censēre, censui, censum, *come to the conclusion, think, vote.*

centum, indecl., *a hundred.*

centŭrio, ōnis, *centurion* (a non-commissioned officer), there were 60 in each legion, 6 in each cohort.

cernĕre, crēvi, crētum, *perceive.*

certē, *at least, at any rate.*

certus,[3] *assured, fixed, definite, reliable;* pro certo, *as certain;* certiorem facere, *inform;* certior fiĕri, *be informed.*

cervus,[2] *stag* [as a military engine, see the plan].

cēteri,[3] *the others, the rest.*

cĭbus,[2] *food.*

Cĭcĕro, ōnis, *Q. Tullius Cicero*, one of Caesar's legati, brother of the orator M. Tullius, cc. 32, 90.

cingĕre, nxi, nctum, *surround, gird a block of stone* (*or wood*).

cīppus,[2] *pillar*, c. 73 note.

circĭter, adv., *about.*

circu-ĭtus, ūs, m., *a going round, circuitous path.*

circum, prep. w. acc., *around, in the neighbourhood of.*

circum-cīdere, di, sum, *cut away all round*, hence circum-cīsus,[3] *scarped, steep.*

circum-dăre, dĕdi, dĭtum, *put round, surround;* c. turres toto opere, *put turrets round the whole of the works.*

circum-eo, ire, ii, ĭtum, *go round, surround.*

circum-fundĕre, fūdi, fūsum, *pour round, surround.*

circum-mittĕre, mīsi, missum, *send round.*

circum-plecti, plexus, dep. (*fold oneself round*), *embrace*.

circum-sistĕre, stĕti, *stand round, surround*.

circum-vallare, *surround with a rampart*.

circum-vĕhĕre, xi, tum, *carry round;* pass., *ride round*.

circum-vĕnire, vēni, ventum, *come round, surround, cheat*.

Cita. See Fufius.

cīvis, is, c., *citizen;* sui cives, *his fellow citizens*.

cīvĭtas, ātis (g. pl., -um and -ium), f., *citizenship, state*.

clam, adv., *secretly*.

clāmor, m., *shouting*.

clandestīnus,[3] *secret* [clam].

claudĕre, si, sum, *shut*.

cliens, ntis, m., *vassal, dependant*.

clientēla, ae, f., *body of* clientes.

clīvus,[2] *declivity, slope*.

Clōdius, *P. Clodius Pulcher*, a dissipated young noble, bitter enemy of Cicero, murdered by Milo, B.C. 52, c. 1.

co-ăcervare, *heap up;* pass., *be huddled together*.

co-agmentare, *fasten together*.

co-ĕmĕre, ēmi, emptum, *buy up*.

coepi, v. defective, *begin*.

cōgĕre, coēgi, coactum, *bring* or *drive together, concentrate, assemble, compel*.

cōgitare, *think, devise plans*.

co-gnātio, ōnis, f., *relationship;* magnae cognationis, *with high connexions*.

co-gnoscĕre, gnōvi, gnĭtum, *get to know, learn, become acquainted with, discover*.

cŏhors, rtis, f., *cohort*, $\frac{1}{10}$ of a legion = 3 manipuli, 6 centuriae; containing about 300 to 360 men.

cŏhortari, dep., *exhort, encourage*.

col-lātus.[3] See confĕro.

col-laudare, *praise highly, command*.

col-ligĕre, lēgi, lectum, *gather, rally*.

collis, m., *hill*.

col-lŏcare, *place*, esp. military technical term, *station*.

col-lŏquium, *talking together, conference*.

col-lŏquor, i, lŏcūtus, dep., *confer, converse*.

cŏlor, ōris, m., *colour*.

com-ĭtium, lit., *a coming together, the place in Rome where the elections were held;* pl., *the elections*.

com-meātus, ūs, *supplies* (always used in singular in this book).

com-meare, *come and go*.

com-mĭnus, adv., *close at hand, at close quarters* [mănus].

com-missūra, *joining*.

com-mittere, mīsi, missum, *commit* (=do), *commit* (= assign).

Commius, chieftain of the Atrĕbătes, greatly trusted by Caesar; he joined in the revolt, cc. 26, 76.

com-mŏdior, *more advantageous, better.*

commŏdum, *advantage, convenience.*

com-mŏrari, dep., *stay.*

com-mūnicare, *make common, share, impart.*

commūnis,[2] adj., *common, general, in common.*

com-mūtare, *change.*

com-părare, *make ready, prepare.*

com-pĕllere, pŭli, pulsum, *drive together, bring together.*

com-pendium, *profit.*

com-plūres, a, adj., *several.*

com-prĕhendĕre, di, sum, *seize, take* (*prisoner*).

comperīre, pĕri, pertum, *ascertain;* habere pro re comperta, *regard as an ascertained fact.*

com-plecti, plexus, dep., *embrace, include.*

com-plēre, plēvi, plētum, *fill, man, occupy.*

cōnari, dep., *try.*

con-cēdĕre, cessi, cessum, *give in, consent.*

con-cessū, *by the permission* [abl. of an unused concessus].

con-cĭdĕre, di, *fall.*

concĭliare, *reconcile, procure.*

concĭlium, *council, assembly.*

con-cĭtare, *rouse* [freq. of concieo].

con-clāmare, *cry aloud, raise a shout.*

Conconnetodumnus, chieftain of the Carnutes.

con-crĕpare, ui, ĭtum, *make a clattering.*

con-currĕre, curri, cursum, *run together, run up to, rush;* pass., concurritur, *they rush.*

con-cursare, *run hither and thither.*

con-cursus, ūs, *running together;* magno concursu, *in great crowds;* primo c., *at the first onset.*

con-demnāre, *condemn.*

condĭcio, ōnis, f., *condition, terms, position.*

con-dūcĕre, xi, ctum, *bring together, hire.*

con-fectus,[3] *carried through, brought to an end, finished;* confectā vigiliā, *at the end of the watch;* confecto itinere, *having performed the march;* confectus aetate, *worn out by age.*

con-fĕro, ferre, tŭli, collātum, *bring together, collect.*

con-fertus,[3] *crowded, dense, compact* [confercire].

confestim, *immediately.*

con-fīdĕre, fīsus, *feel sure.*

con-fīo, fĭĕri, factus, *be carried out.*

con-firmāre, *make firm* or *fast, strengthen, encourage, declare.*

con-fluĕre, xi, xum, *flow together, flock together.*

con-fundĕre, fūdi, fūsum, *pour together;* confusus,[3] *assembled.*

con-grĕdior, i, gressus, *meet* (in battle).

cōn-ĭcio, ĕre, iēci, iectum, *throw together, throw at same time.*

con-iectūra, *guess;* căpĕre conjecturam, *form an idea.*

con-iungĕre, nxi, nctum, *join together, unite.*

con-iunx, iŭgis, c., *spouse, husband* or *wife.*

con-iūrare, *take oath together.*

cōnari, dep., *try.*

con-quie-scĕre, ēvi, ētum, *go to sleep.*

con-quīrĕre, quisivi, quīsītum, *look for, hunt up.*

con-sanguĭnei, plur., *blood-relations.*

con-sensio, ōnis, *united feeling.*

con-sensus, ūs, *consent, united feeling.*

con-sĕquor, qui, sĕcūtus, dep., *follow up, reach, gain.*

con-servare, *save, spare.*

con-sīdĕre, sēdi, sessum (of forces), *take up a position, encamp, settle down.*

con-sĭlium, *plan, policy, advice, generalship, strategy, authority;* also *council of war.*

con-sistere, stĭti, *take up a position, halt, settle down, set foot, consist, exist.*

con-sōbrīnus, *cousin* (lit., *born of two sisters* = con-sŏrōrīnus).

con-sōlari, dep., *comfort.*

con-spectus, ūs, *sight.*

con-spĭcari, dep., *catch sight of, descry.*

con-spĭcio, ĕre, spexi, spectum, *catch sight of, notice.*

con-stantia, *firmness, resolution.*

con-sternātus,[3] *alarmed.*

con-stĭtuĕre, ui, ūtum, *set, post, set up; settle, arrange, fix; determine* (followed by inf. or ut), *make up his mind* (w. acc. gerund.).

con-stāre, *stand, cost;* impers. constat, *it is certain* (*ascertained*).

con-sue-scĕre, suēvi, suētum, *grow accustomed;* consuevi, *am wont, am accustomed.*

con-sŭētūdo, dĭnis, f., *custom;* abl. consuetudĭne, *according to his custom.*

con-sŭlĕre, ui, sultum, *consult, deliberate;* sibi c., *provide for one's safety.*

con-sultare, *deliberate, consult* [freq. of consŭlĕre].

con-sultum, *decree*, esp. of the senate.

con-sūmĕre, mpsi, mptum, *spend, take up, destroy.*

con-tăbŭlare, *furnish with storeys* or *floors* [tăbŭla, *plank*].

con-tāmĭnatus, prep., *tainted* [tag, root of ta(n)go].

con-tĕgĕre, texi, tectum, *cover up.*

con-tēndĕre, di, tum, *strive, hasten, urge* (followed by ut), *fight.*

con-tentio, ōnis, f., *struggle, rivalry;* sine contentione, *without a contest.*

con-tentus[3] (participle of contĭnēre), *content.*

con-texĕre, ui, xtum, *weave together, consolidate.*

con-tĭnens, adj., *unbroken, incessant;* continenti impĕtu, *in a single rush.*

con-tĭnentia, *moderation, self-restraint.*

con-tĭnēre, ui, tentum, *keep in, confine, keep in check; keep in its place, make binding.*

con-tingĕre, tĭgi, tactum, *touch, reach, extend to;* inter se c., *touch each other.*

con-tĭnuo, adv., *forthwith.*

con-tinuus,[3] *successive.*

contio, ōnis, f., *assembly* [= coventio].

contrā, prep. w. acc., *against, over against, in opposition to.* [For termination, cp. in-trā, ex-trā, ci-trā, ul-trā, etc.]

con-trăhĕre, xi, ctum, *get together, reduce in size.*

contrārius,[3] *opposite;* ex contrario, *on the contrary.*

contrō-versia, *dispute* [contro-, a form of contra found only in composition].

contŭmēlia, f., *insult.*

con-vĕhĕre, xi, ctum, *bring together.*

con-vĕnīre, vēni, ventum, *come in company with, come together, meet;* esp. *be agreed upon.*

con-ventus, ūs, *a coming together,* esp. of Roman citizens at certain towns in a province for the purpose of administering justice; pl., *the assizes.*

Convictolitāvis (acc. -im, c. 55, abl. -i, c. 57), a chieftain of the Aedui, c. 32 f., 37, 42.

con-vŏcare, *call together, summon.*

co-oriri, ortus, dep., *rise, begin.*

cōpia, *plenty, store, large numbers;* in plur., *forces* [co-ops].

cŏrium, *skin, hide.*

cornu, *horn, wing* (of an army).

cŏrōna, *circle.*

corpus, ŏris, n., *body;* totum c., *the whole of the siege-works.*

cor-rumpĕre, rūpi, ruptum, *spoil.*

cŏtīdiānus,[3] *daily.*

cŏtīdiē, adv., *daily.*

Cotus, chieftain of the Aedui, 32, 33, 39, 67.

crassĭtūdo, dĭnis, f., *thickness.*

crates, is, f., *hurdle, fascine.*

creare, *make, appoint.*

crēber,[3] *frequent.*

crebro, adv., *again and again.*

cre-scĕre, crēvi, crētum, *grow, be swollen.*

Critognatus, chieftain of the

Arverni, proposed that all those in Alesia who could not bear arms should be eaten, c. 77.

crŭciātus, ūs, *torture.*

crūdēlĭtas, *cruelty.*

crūdēlĭter, *cruelly.*

cum, prep. w. abl., *together with, with.*

cum, conj., *when, as often as, since, although.*

cunctus,[3] *all, the whole* [= co-iunctus].

cŭneatim, adv., *in the shape of a wedge* [cŭnĕus, *a wedge*].

cunīcŭlus (*rabbit, rabbit-hole*), *mine;* c. apertus, *open gallery.*

cŭpĭdĭtas, ātis, f., *eager desire, eagerness* (for the fray).

cŭpĭdus,[3] *desirous, eager* (for the fray).

cur, *why* [through old form quor for quare].

cūra, *care.*

cūrare, *take measures, procure.*

currĕre, cucurri, cursum, *run* [pass. used impersonally].

cursus, ūs, *running.*

custōdiae, plur., *guards, sentinels.*

custōs, ōdis, c., *guard.*

D

dē, prep. w. abl., *from* (of place), *about* (of time); *of* (partitive), *in consequence of;* esp., *concerning, about, respecting.*

dēbēre, *owe ;* d. condemnari, *he ought to be condemned ;* debuit desiderari, *ought to have been missed.*

dĕcem, *ten.*

de-cernĕre, crēvi, crētum, *decide upon, decree.*

de-certare, *offer a decisive battle.*

dĕcĭmus,[3] *tenth.*

dē-clīvia, um, n. pl., *declivities, slopes.*

dē-clīvis,[2] *sloping down.*

dē-clīvĭtas, f., *downward slope ;* ad declivitatem, *downward.*

dē-crētum, *decree.*

dē-dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *give up, surrender.*

dē-dĭtio, f., *surrender.*

dē-dūcĕre, xi, ctum, *bring* (*lead*) *down,* or *in.*

dē-fătīgare, *tire out, exhaust.*

dē-fectio, ōnis, f., *revolt.*

dē-fendĕre, di, sum, *ward off, defend.*

dē-fensio, ōnis, f., *defence.*

dē-fensor, ōris, *defender, men to defend.*

dē-ferre, tŭli, lātum, *bring down, report, confer* (power), pass., *be borne.*

dē-fessus,[3] *worn out.*

dē-fĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, *fail, be wanting.*

dē-fīnīre, *fix.*

dē-formis,[2] *mis-shapen.*

dē-icio, iēci, iectum, *dislodge, depose.*

dein-ceps, adv., *successively, each in turn* [lit., *taking thence*].

dē-lectus, ūs, *levy.*

dēlēre, ēvi, ētum, *destroy, annihilate.*

dēlīberāre, *weigh well* (in one's mind); deliberatur, *the question is discussed.*

dē-librare, *take off the bark, peel.*

dēlictum, n., *offence* (strictly one of omission).

dē-lĭgĕre, lēgi, lectum, *choose.*

dē-mĭnuĕre, ui, ūtum, *diminish*; d. de iure, *trench upon their rights*; d. de benevolentia, *abate his kindly feeling.*

demissus,[3] *low-lying.*

de-mittere, mīsi, missum, *let down;* d. se, *descend*; se animo d., *lose heart.*

de-monstrare, *point out, show, explain, say.*

dēnĭque, *at last, finally.*

densissimus,[3] *very close to each other.*

dē-pellĕre, pŭli, pulsum, *drive away.*

dē-pōnĕre, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, *lay down, deposit.*

dē-pŏpŭlāri, dep., *lay waste*; part. depopulatus is used in passive sense.

dē-poscĕre, pŏposci, *demand.*

dē-prĕcari, dep., *ward off by entreaty.*

dē-prendĕre, di, sum, *seize upon, find.*

dē-pugnare, *fight for life and death.*

de-rīvare, *divert from its course, draw off*

de-scendĕre, di, sum, *come down, have recourse* (as a last resort).

de-sĕcare, ui, ctum, *cut off.*

dē-sĕrĕre, rui, rtum, *desert, abandon.*

dēsīdĕrare, *feel the want of, miss;* pass., *be wanting* [lit., *miss a star which has been looked for*].

dē-sistĕre, stĭti, *desist, cease* (w. inf. or abl.).

dē-spectus, ūs, *view down.*

dē-spērare, *despair.*

dē-spĭcio, ĕre, spexi, spectum, *look down on, despise.*

dē-stĭnare, *fasten, secure.*

dē-stringere, nxi, strictum, *pluck forth;* destrictis gladiis, *with drawn swords.*

dē-tĭnēre, ui, tentum, *delay, hinder.*

dē-tractare, *avoid, shirk* [freq. of trahĕre].

dē-trăhĕre, xi, ctum, *take off.*

dē-trīment-osus,[3] *ruinous.*

dē-trīmentum, *loss.*

dē-tūrbare, *dislodge.*

de-ūrĕre, ssi, stum, *burn down.*

dē-vexus,[3] *sloping, steep.*

dē-vincĕre, vīci, victum, *subdue.*

dexter, tra, trum (tera, terum, not in Caesar), adj., *on the right, right.*

dī cĕre, xi, ctum, *say, speak, speak of, appoint, plead.*

dies, ei, c. (m. in pl.), *day, time.* In the sense of *fixed time, term,* it is usually feminine.

dif-ferre, distŭli, dīlātum, *put off.*

dif-fĭcĭlis,[2] *difficult to cross.*

dif-fĭcĭlius, adv., *with some difficulty* [comp. of diffĭcĭlis].

dif-fĭcultas, ātis, f., *difficulty.*

dĭgĭtus, m., *finger* (as a measure = ¾ inch).

dignĭtas, ātis, f., *honour, worth, prestige.*

dignus,[3] *worthy;* d. mĕmŏriā, *worth telling.*

dīlĭgenter, adv., *carefully.*

dīlĭgentia, *care, activity, zeal.*

dīmĭcatio, *contest.*

dīmĭcare, *fight;* d. in acie, *fight a pitched battle.*

dī-mittĕre, mīsi, missum, *send about, send off, let slip, give up, lose.*

dī-rectus,[3] adj., *straight, perpendicular.*

dī-rĭpio, ĕre, ui, reptum, *tear in pieces, plunder* [dis, răpio].

dis-cēdĕre, ssi, ssum, *be scattered, depart.*

dis-ceptātor, *umpire* [dis, captare = *lay hold of and separate for the purpose of adjudging*].

di-scĕre, dĭdĭci, *learn, be informed* [orig. dic-sco, cp. dŏc-ēre].

dis-cernĕre, crēvi, crētum, *distinguish.*

dis-cessus, ūs, *departure* [discēdĕre].

dis-clūdĕre, si, sum, *separate* [claudo].

dis-cŭtio, ĕre, ssi, ssum, *break up, clear off* [quătio].

dis-par, păris, *unequal, inferior.*

dis-părare, *separate.*

di-spergĕre, si, sum, *scatter* (only pass. part. used by Caesar].

di-spĭcio, ĕre, spexi, spectum, *look round.*

dis-pōnĕre, pŏsuī, pŏsĭtum, *set in different places, post about.*

dis-sensio, ōnis, f., *dispute, quarrel.*

dis-sentire, sensi, sensum, *think differently.*

dis-sĕrĕre, rui, rtum, *scatter about.*

dis-suādēre, si, sum, *dissuade.*

dis-tĭnēre, ui, tentum, *keep apart, keep off, separate;* mil. tech. term, *keep from acting in concert.*

di-stāre (no pf. or sup.), *stand apart.*

dis-trăhĕre, xi, ctum, *pull asunder.*

dis-trĭbŭĕre, ui, ūtum, *distribute, assign.*

dī-versus,[3] *different, separate.*

dīvĭdĕre, vīsi, vīsum, *divide ;* pass., *be split up into parties.*

diurnus,[3] *by day.*

Divitiacus, i, chieftain of the Aedui, head of the Romanizing Gauls, an intimate friend of Caesar, c. 39.

dŏcēre, cui, ctum, *teach, inform.*

dŏcŭmentum, *evidence, proof.*

dŏlēre, ui, *be grieved, resent.*

dŏlor, ōris, m., *grief, pain, resentment.*

dŏmus, ūs, f., *house, home* [domus follows the U dec. throughout, and has also the forms, d. and abl. s., dŏmo, acc. pl., dŏmos, g., dŏmorum, locative, domi, *at home.* The memorial line 'tolle me, mu, mi, mis, si declinare domus vis,' is not quite correct].

dōnare, *give, present.*

dōnum, *gift.*

Donnotaurus, Gaius Valerius, son of Cabarus, chieftain of the Helvii.

dorsum [or dorsus], *slope* or *ridge of a hill* [usu. = *back*].

dŭbĭtātio, ōnis, f., *hesitation, doubt.*

dŭbĭtare, *hesitate, doubt.*

dŭbius,[3] *doubtful.*

dūcĕre, xi, ctum, *lead ;* longius rem d., *carry things too far ;* d. fossam, *carry a trench ;* d. ordines liliorum, *plant rows of lilia.*

ductus, ūs, *guidance, lead.*

dum, *while, as long as* (always w. pres. indic., even in oratio obl.) ; *until* (w. indic., of an historical fact ; w. subj., when any idea of purpose comes in).

duo, ae, o, *two.*

dŭŏ-dĕcĭmus,[3] *twelfth.*

dŭŏ-dēni[3] (g. -num), *twelve each.*

dūrus,[3] *hard, difficult, inclement* (of weather).

dux, dŭcis, c., *leader, guide, general.*

E

e (only before consonants), **ex**, prep. w. abl., *out of, from ;* ex labore, *after their toil ;* ex fuga, *after their flight ;* ex saxis, *built of stones ;* ex nivibus, *in consequence of the snows ;* numerus ex civitate, *a certain number of the citizens ;* ex contrario, *on the contrary ;* e regione, *opposite.*

ēdĭtus,[3] participial adj., *raised, high* [ēdĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum].

ē-dŏcēre, cui, ctum, *teach, inform.*

e-dūcĕre, xi, ctum, *lead out ;* e. ex hibernis, *march from winter quarters.*

ef-farcio, farsi, fartum, *stuff out, fill out.*

ef-ferre, extŭli, ēlātum, *lift up;* pass., *be noised abroad, be elated.*

ef-ficio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, *make, construct, produce, bring about, furnish, carry out, accomplish.*

ef-fodio, ĕre, fōdi, fossum, *dig out.*

ĕgēre, ui, *need;* pres. part. = adj., egens, *needy.*

ĕgŏ, *I;* strengthened form of acc. pl. *nos-met*, c. 38.

ē-grĕdior, i, gressus, *go out* or *forth, disembark.*

ē-grĕgiē, *excellently* [e, grex].

ē-ĭcio, ĕre, ēiēci, ēiectum, *cast out, expel, fling.*

ē-lĭcio, ĕre, lĭcui, lĭcĭtum, *entice out.*

eminēre (no sup.), *project.*

e-mĭnus, adv., *at a distance.* See comminus.

ĕnim, *for.*

eo, adv., *thither;* c. 58 = *into them* (*i.e., the ships*). With comparatives eo (*so much the...*) is the abl. of measure.

eo, ire, ivi, ĭtum, *go, march;* subsidio ire, *succour.*

eodem, adv., *to the same place.*

Eporĕdŏrix, igis, a leading Aeduan, prominent in the rebellion. The man in 67. 7 is not the same.

ĕquĕs, ĭtis, *horseman;* usu. pl., *cavalry.* Caesar's cavalry consisted entirely of Gauls and Germans.

equester, tris, tre, *cavalry;* equestre proelium, *cavalry encounter.*

ĕquĭtātus, ūs, *body of horse, cavalry.*

ĕquus,[2] *horse.*

ergo, adv., *therefore, then.*

ē-rĭpio, ĕre, rĭpui, reptum, *carry off;* e. se, *save himself, escape.*

errāre, *wander* (from the truth), *be in the wrong.*

ē-ruptio, ōnis, f., *sally.*

esse. See sum.

et, *and, also, even;* et...et, *both...and;* et maximē, *above all;* unum et per angustum aditum, *only one and that,* etc.

ĕtiam, *even, also.*

et-sī, *although* (w. indic., and usually answered by tamen).

ē-ventus, ūs, m., *outcome, result.*

e-vŏcare, *call out, summon, invite.*

ē-vŏcāti (milites), soldiers whose term of service was up.

ē-vŏlare, *fly out, dash out.*

ex-ănĭmare, *kill;* exanimatus, *dead.*

ex-audire, *hear.*

ex-cēdĕre, ssi, ssum, *depart.*

ex-ceptare, *catch up.*

ex-cīdĕre, di, sum, *cut down, break down.*

ex-cĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, *take up* (a shout or cry), *take*

prisoner, receive; military technical term, *support.*

ex-cĭtare, *incite, arouse, kindle.*

ex-clūdĕre, si, sum, *prevent, shut off.*

ex-crŭciare, *torture, torment.*

ex-cŭbare, ui, ĭtum, lit., *sleep out, be on guard.*

ex-cŭbitor, m., *sentinel.*

ex-culcare, *tread down.*

exemplum, *precedent.*

ex-eo. See exire.

ex-ercēre, ui, ĭtum, *exercise;* pass., *busy oneself with.*

exercĭtus, ūs, *army;* esp. *the infantry,* in opposition to equitatus.

ex-ĭguē, *scarcely.*

existĭmare, *think, consider.*

ex-ĭtus, ūs, *outlet, egress;* esp. *outcome, result.*

ex-pĕdīre, *get ready.*

ex-pedītus,[3] *unencumbered by pack* or *baggage;* comp. quo expedītiore re frumentaria uteretur, *that he might the more readily get at his corn supply;* subst. expediti, *light armed troops.*

ex-pellĕre, pŭli, pulsum, *drive out, remove.*

ex-pĕrior, iri, rtus, *make trial of, attempt.*

ex-plēre, plēvi, plētum, *fill up, reach, make good.*

explōrātor, *spy, scout.*

explōrare, *find out for certain;* pass. part., exploratus, *assured, safe.*

ex-pōnĕre, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, *explain, expound.*

ex-poscĕre, pŏposci, *demand.*

ex-prĭmere, pressi, pressum, *raise, develop.*

ex-pugnare, *take by storm, carry,* but see 69. 1 note.

ex-pugnatio, ōnis, f., *storming.*

ex-scensus, ūs, *ascent.*

ex-sĕrĕre, rui, rtum, *bare.*

ex-sistere, stĭti (of a cry), *arise.*

ex-spectare, *look out for, await, wait and see.*

ex-spŏliare, *deprive.*

ex-struĕre, xi, ctum, *pile up, raise.*

extĕrior, us, adj., *outer.*

ex-terrĭtus,[3] *frightened, panic-stricken.*

ex-torquēre, si, tum, *twist out, wrest.*

extrā, prep. w. acc., *beyond.*

extrēmus,[3] *last, furthest;* ad extrēmam orationem, *at the end of his speech.*

ex-uere, ui, ūtum, *strip.*

F

Făbius, (1) *L. Fabius,* a centurion, the first to enter Gergovia, c. 47, 50. (2) *C. Fabius,* one of Caesar's legati, c. 90.

făcĭlĕ, adv., *easily.*

făcĭlis,[2] adj., *easy.*

făcĭnus, ŏris, n., *deed;* esp. *bad deed, crime.*

făcio, ĕre, fēci, factum, *do, carry on, make;* f. mūnītiones, *construct defences;* f. jacturam, *suffer loss;* f. caedem, *commit murder;* factum (followed by ut), *it was brought about.*

făcultas, ātis, f., *opportunity, supply.*

falx, cis, f., *sickle, a hook* (like a sickle fastened to the end of a long handle, used in sieges for pulling down walls, hence often called mūrālis) [akin to flecto].

fallĕre, fĕfelli, falsum, *deceive.*

fāma, f., *report, reputation.*

fămes, is, f., *hunger.*

fămĭlia, *family* [orig. and usu., but not in bk. vii., much wider than our word *family* = *an establishment,* servants and all; famulus = *servant*].

fastīgium, *slope.*

fax, făcis, f., *torch.*

fēmĭna, *woman, female.*

fĕmur, ĭnis (ŏris), n., *thigh.*

fĕrē, *almost, in the main, as a rule;* neque ullum fere diem, *hardly a single day.*

fĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *bear, carry, bring, report;* f. inopiam, *suffer from privation;* f. loco ignominiae, *regard in the light of a disgrace;* f. fortunam, *experience;* ut natura montis ferebat, *as the nature of the hill allowed.*

ferrariae, plur., *iron-mines* (ferrum).

ferreus,[3] adj., *iron-.*

fertĭlis,[2] *fertile.*

ferve-factus,[3] *made boiling hot* (ferve-facio).

fĭd-ēlis,[2] *loyal.*

fĭdes, ei, f., *good faith, loyalty;* in fide manēre, *stand by one's word, remain loyal;* dare fidem, *pledge one's word.*

fīdūcia, f., *reliance, confidence.*

fīlius, *son.*

fīnis, is, m. (sometimes f.), *end;* pl., *territories;* finem bellandi facere, *give up the war.*

fīnĭtĭmus,[3] *neighbouring.*

fīnĭtĭmi, subs., *neighbours.*

firmus,[3] *strong.*

flēre, flevi, flētum, in pres. part. flens, *weeping.*

flōrens, ntis, adj., *flourishing.*

flōs, flōris, m., *bloom, flower.*

flū-men, ĭnis, n., *stream, river;* secundo flūmine, *down stream;* adverso flumine, *up stream.*

fŏdio, ĕre, fōdi, fossum, *dig.*

fŏris, adv., *on the outside, from without* [orig. abl. pl. of (a not-found) fŏra, acc. of which is foras].

forma, f., *shape.*

fors, rtis, f., *chance.*

fortis,[2] adj., *brave, strong, vigorous.*

fortuīto, adv., *by chance*.

fortūna, f., *chance*, *luck*, *fortune*, *fate*; hanc fortunam temptare, *tempt fortune in this matter*; in extrēmā fortunā, *in the extremity of misfortune*; fortuna Galliae, *the evil plight of Gaul*.

fŏrum, *market-place*, *forum*.

fossa, f., *ditch*, *trench* [fŏdio].

frāter, tris, *brother*.

fraus, dis, f., *treachery*.

frĕquens, ntis, *thronging*.

frīgus, ŏris, n., *cold*.

frons, ntis, f., *front*.

fructus, ūs, *profit*.

frūmentari, dep., *forage*.

frūmentārius, *of corn*, esp. res frumentāria, *the supply of corn*.

frūmentātio, ōnis, f., *foraging*.

frū-mentum, *corn*; pl., *standing corn*, *crops* [=frug-mentum, cp. fruc-tus, and for termination iu-mentum].

frustrā, *in vain* [connected with fraus].

Fufius, *C. Fufius Cita*, a Roman knight slain at Cenăbum, c. 3.

fŭga, f., *flight*.

fŭgare, *rout*.

fŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, *flee*.

fūmare, *emit smoke*.

funda, f., *sling*.

fundĕre, fūdi, fūsum, *pour*, *rout*.

fungor, i, functus, dep., *discharge*, *perform* (w. abl.).

fŭror, ōris, m., *wild rage*.

G

Gāĭus, Roman praenomen [N.B.—(1) to be spelt with a *G*, (2) to be pronounced as a dactyl —⏑⏑].

Gallicus,[3] *Gallic*, *of the Gauls*.

Gallus, *a Gaul*.

gĕnĕra-tim, *by tribes*.

gĕnus, ĕris, n., *birth*, *family*, *race*, *kind*; omne (ĭdem) genus, *every* (*the same*) *kind*.

gĕrere, ssi, stum, *carry on*, *conduct* (especially war).

glădius,[2] *sword*; the usual sword of the Romans was the 'Spanish sword,' straight and short (about 2 feet long), used for thrusting rather than cutting: worn on the right side (so as not to interfere with the shield), but on the left by officers, who carried no shield.

glēba, f., *clod*.

glōria, f., *renown*, *glory*.

Gobannitio, ōnis, uncle of Vercingetorix.

grandis, adj., *great*, *huge*.

grātia, f., *influence*, *popularity*; habēre gratiam, *be thankful*; gratiā sui purgandi, *for the sake of clearing himself*.

grātŭlātio, ōnis, f., *congratulation*.

grăvis,[2] *weighty*, *disagreeable*.

grăvius, adv., (judge) *at all severely*, (be pressed) *harder than usual.*

H

hăbēre, *have, hold, regard, look upon;* haberi magnae auctoritatis, *enjoying great influence;* h. copias, *draw up his forces;* h. contionem, *hold an assembly.*

haesĭtare, *stick fast.*

hāmus,[2] *hook.*

harpăgo, ōnis, m., *grappling-iron;* an iron hook at the end of a pole.

Helvĕticus, adj., *of Helvetia.* See Geogr. Index.

hībernа, orum, pl., *winter quarters.*

hībernus,[3] adj., *wintry.*

hic, haec, hoc, *this.*

hiĕmare, *spend the winter, winter.*

hiems, hiemis, f., *winter.*

hŏmo, ĭnis, *a man;* pl., *people.*

hŏnestus,[3] *honourable, respectable.*

hŏnor, ōris, m., *honour, post of honour.*

hōra, f., *hour*, $\frac{1}{12}$ of the daylight, beginning from sunrise. A day in winter being only 9 hours, in summer more than 15 hours long, 'an hour' in winter = about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour, in summer about $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

horrĭ-bilis,[2] *alarming* [horreo, *shudder*].

hortari, dep., *exhort, urge.*

hospĭtium, *hospitality;* pro hospitio, *in consideration of friendly relations.*

hostis, c., *enemy;* pl., *the enemy.*

huc, adv., *hither.*

hŭmilis, adj., *humbled, crushed* [humi].

I

iăcēre, *lie* (in death).

iăcio, ĕre, iēci, iactum, *throw.*

iactare, *throw.*

iactūra, f., *throwing away, sacrifice, loss.*

iam, *now, already;* neque iam, *and no longer;* in 'iam ante' the iam is pleonastic and need not be translated.

ĭ-bi, *there* [is].

ictus, ūs, *blow.*

īdem, ĕădem, ĭdem, *the same.*

ĭdōnĕus,[3] *suitable, convenient.*

ignis, is, m., *fire.*

i-gnōminia, f., *disgrace;* ignominiam accipĕre, *submit to disgrace.*

i-gnōrare, *be ignorant.*

i-gno-scĕre, gnōvi, gnōtum, *pardon* (w. abl.).

īlle, a, ud, *that* (emphatic), *he, she, it.*

īllĭc, *there* [ille].

il-lustris,[2] *illustrious;* illustrior res, *an at all remarkable event* [lux].

illo, adv., *thither.*

im-bēcillitas, ātis, f., *weakness* [vacillo, *totter*].

imber, bris, m., *rain.*

ĭmĭtari, dep., *imitate.*

im-mittere, mīsi, missum, *send against.*

im-pĕdīmentum, *hindrance;* pl., *baggage, baggage-horses.*

im-mūnis, *free from taxes.*

im-pĕdīre, *hinder, obstruct, embarrass.*

im-pĕdītus,[3] adj., *hindered* (with baggage).

im-pellĕre, pŭli, pulsum, *drive on, instigate.*

im-pĕrātor, *general in chief, commander;* nearly always of Caesar himself, but c. 63 of Vercingetorix.

im-perītus,[3] *inexperienced, unskilled.*

im-pĕrium, *command, power, sway, dominion;* summa imperii, *the chief command;* i. provinciae, *power over the province;* sine imperio, *without a command* (or commander).

impĕrare, *command, order,* with acc. of nearer, dat. of remoter object; impero tibi hoc, hence quae imperor, *what I am commanded to do;* illo imperante, *under his command.*

im-petrare, *obtain a wish;* impetrari ut, *that they should be got to set about,* etc.; re impetrata, *having gained their end.*

impĕtus, ūs, *onset, attack, violence.*

im-plicare, avi, atum (ui, itum), *entwine.*

im-ponĕre, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, *put upon, impose.*

im-primīs, *above all, especially, in the first place.*

im-prō-vīsus,[3] adj., *unforeseen;* de improviso, *unexpectedly.*

in, prep. w. acc., *into, to, towards, against;* in speciem, *in appearance;* in dies, *day by day;* in singula diei tempora, *every hour;* w. abl., *in, on, among, over, in the case of, amidst* (w. causal sense, nearly = *by reason of*), in tantis dissensionibus.

inānis,[2] *empty.*

in-cautē, *carelessly.*

in-cendium, n., *conflagration.*

in-cendĕre, di, sum, *set on fire, burn, rouse.*

in-certūs,[3] *uncertain.*

in-cĭdĕre, di, *befall, occur.*

incipio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, *begin.*

incĭtāre, *spur on, excite.*

in-cŏlŭmis,[2] *unharmed, safe.*

in-commŏdum, *inconvenience, injury, disaster;* incommodo afficere, *annoy.*

in-cumbĕre, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum,

lay oneself upon, devote oneself to.

in-cursus, ūs, *incursion.*

in-de, *thence, from this place; thereupon, then.*

in-dĭcium, n., *information.*

in-dīcere, xi, ctum, *proclaim, convene.*

in-dictus,[3] *unsaid;* indictā causā, *without being allowed a hearing.*

in-dignĭtas, ātis, f., *disgrace.*

in-dignāri, dep., *think unworthy, resent.*

in-dignus,[3] *unworthy.*

in-dīlĭgens, ntis, *careless, remiss.*

in-dīlĭgentia, *remissness.*

indulgentia, *indulgence.*

in-dulgēre, si, tum, *indulge.*

in-duĕre, dui, dūtum, *put on.*

industriē, adv., *zealously.*

in-eo. See inire.

in-famia, *discredit.*

in-fans, ntis, c., *infant.*

in-fectus,[3] adj., *not done;* re infecta, *without gaining their end.*

infĕrior, *lower.*

in-ferre, tuli, illatum, *carry against;* i. iniuriam (calamitatem), *inflict injustice* (calamity); i. signa, *advance;* i. terrorem, *instil terror;* i. bellum, *wage war.*

in-ficio, ĕre, feci, fectum, *stain.*

in-fĭdēlis,[2] *disloyal.*

in-fīgĕre, xi, xum, *fix on.*

infĭmus,[3] *lowest.*

in-firmĭtas, ātis, f., *weakness.*

in-firmus,[3] *weak.*

in-fluĕre, xi, xum, *flow into, drain into.*

in-fŏdio, ĕre, fōdi, fossum, *bury.*

infrā, adv., *below.*

in-grātus,[3] *displeasing.*

īn-ĭcio, ĕre, iēci, iectum, *put in, put among, put on board.*

in-īquĭtas, ātis, f., *unfairness, injustice;* i. loci, *unfavourable position.*

in-īquus,[3] *unequal, unfavourable.*

inire, ii, ĭtum, *enter;* ī. consilium (rationem), *form a plan* (or *calculation*).

ĭn-ĭtium, *beginning.*

in-iungĕre, nxi, nctum, *impose.*

in-iūria, *injustice;* pl., *wrongs.*

in-nasci, innatus, dep., *be born* (*innate*) *in.*

in-ŏpia, *want, scarcity.*

in-ŏpīnans, ntis, *not expecting, off one's guard.*

inquam, defective, *say.*

in-scientia, f., *ignorance.*

in-scius,[3] *ignorant.*

in-sĕqui, dep., *follow up, pursue.*

in-sĭdiae, arum, pl., *ambush, deceit.*

in-signe, is, n., *ensign, token, decoration.*

in-sĭmŭlare, *accuse.*

in-spectare, *look on.*

in-stāre, stĭti, *press on.*

in-stituĕre, ui, ūtum, *draw up* (troops), *get ready, construct, set on foot, devise, begin ;* ut instituerat, *as he was accustomed.*

in-stĭtūtum, *arrangement, usage.*

in-struĕre, xi, ctum, *set up, draw up, equip.*

in-suētŭs,[3] adj., *unaccustomed to* (w. gen.).

insŭla, *island.*

in-sŭper, *on the top.*

in-tĕger, gra, grum, *unimpaired, vigorous, fresh ;* re integrā, *when all was yet well* [in, *not*, tag- root of tango].

intĕgĕre, xi, ctum, *cover over.*

in-tel-lĕgere, xi, ctum; *understand, perceive, ascertain.*

in-tentus,[3] *eager* [part. of intendĕre, *stretch*].

inter, prep. w. acc., *between, amid, among ;* inter se, *with each other, mutually.*

inter-cēdĕre, ssi, ssum, *lie between, intervene.*

inter-clūdĕre, si, sum, *cut off, shut off.*

inter-dīcĕre, xi, ctum, *command not* (to do a thing), (w. dat. of person and ne).

inter-diu, *during the day.*

inter-eā, *meanwhile.*

inter-esse, fui, *take part in ;* impers., nihil interest, *it makes no difference.*

inter-ficio, ĕre, feci, fectum, *slay.*

inter-ĭcio, ĕre, ieci, iectum, *put between ;* pass., *take part in, lie between.*

inter-im, *in the meanwhile.*

interior, us, adj., *interior.*

inter-ire, ii, ĭtum, *perish.*

inter-mittere, mīsi, missum, *leave an interval.*

inter-pōnere, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, *put between ;* i. decretum, *issue a decree ;* pass., *come between.*

inter-rŏgare, *question.*

inter-rumpĕre, rūpi, ruptum, *break down.*

inter-scindĕre, scĭdi, scissum, *cut asunder, break down.*

inter-vallum, *interval, distance.*

inter-vĕnīre, vēni, ventum, *come between, appear.*

in-tŏlĕrantius, adv., *too eagerly.*

intrā, prep. w. acc., *within.*

intrare, *enter.*

intrō-mittĕre, mīsi, missum, *send in, introduce.*

intro-rsus, adv., *inwards, within* [=intro, versus].

in-vĕnīre, vēni, ventum, *come upon, find.*

in-vĭcem, *in turn.*

in-vĭdia, f., *looking askance, envy.*

invītus,[3] *unwilling.*

in-ūtĭlis,[2] *useless.*

ipse, a, um, *him-, her-, itself, themselves.*

irācundia, f., *passion.*

ir-rumpĕre, rūpi, ruptum, *burst in, rush against.*

ir-ruptio, ōnis, f., *attack.*

is, ea, id, *that, he, she, it;* id consilii, *that plan;* eo magis, *so much the more.*

iste, a, ud., *that near you, that* [often w. notion of contempt].

ĭta, *so, that.*

ităque, *and so, accordingly.*

ĭtem, *likewise, in like manner.*

ĭter, itineris, n., *march, road, route;* magnum iter, *forced march* (about 25 miles); ex itinere, *en route.*

iŭbēre, iussi, iussum, *order, bid.*

iūdĭcare, *judge, decide.*

iŭgum, n., *ridge.*

iū-mentum, n., *beast of burden.*

iungĕre, nxi, nctum, *join;* in pass., *join.*

iūnior, *younger.*

ius, iūris, n., *right, equity, rights.*

ius-iūrandum, iuris-iurandi, *oath.*

iussū, *by the command.*

iustus,[3] *just, proper.*

iŭvare, iūvi, iutum, *help, aid.*

L

L. = Lucius.

Labiēnus, Caesar's chief legatus; in the civil war he deserted to the side of Pompey, and was slain at Munda, B.C. 45.

lăbōr, ōris, m., *toil.*

lăbōrare, *be hard pressed, be in difficulties.*

labrum, *lip, edge.*

lăcessĕre, ivi, ītum, *provoke.*

lacrĭmare, *weep.*

laetĭtia, *gladness, joy.*

languĭdius, adv., *less energetically.*

lăpis, ĭdis, m., *stone.*

lăqueus,[2] *noose.*

lātro, ōnis, *robber.*

lātē, adv., *widely;* longe lateque, *far and wide;* comp. lātius, *over a wider extent;* quam latissime, *as widely as possible.*

lătus, ĕris, n., *side, flank.*

laus, dis, f., *praise.*

lēgātio, ōnis, f., *embassy.*

lēgātus,[2] *envoy;* also *staff-officer,* a kind of *aide-de-camp* of consular rank; Caesar had ten with him in Gaul.

lĕgio, ōnis, f., *legion,* from 4200 to 6000 men.

lĕgiōnārius,[3] adj., *legionary.*

lēnis,[2] *gentle.*

lĕvis,[2] *light, slight;* l. causa, *a trifling reason;* l. auditio, *an uncertain rumour.*

lĕvitas, ātis, f., *lightness, fickleness.*

lex, lēgis, f., *enactment, law;* whereas ius is the right principle which underlies the several leges and makes them binding.

līber, era, erum, *free.*

līběri, m. plur., *children.*

lībertas, atis, f., *freedom.*

librīlis, adj., *of a pound weight;* funda l., *a sling for throwing stones of a pound weight.* See c. 81.

lĭcentia, *license.*

lĭcet, lĭcuit, *it is lawful.*

līlium, n., *lily;* military technical term, *a pit in which was driven a sharp stake, rising about four inches from the ground.*

līnea, *line.*

linter, tris, f., *skiff, boat.*

Litāviccus, an Aeduan chieftain.

littěra, f., *letter* (of the alphabet); pl., *epistle, letter, document.*

lŏcus, m. (pl. lŏcă), *plea, ground, post, position, opportunity, room;* ignominiae loco, *in the light of a disgrace;* civium loco habere, *regard as citizens;* summo ortus loco, *of good family.*

longē, *far, by far.*

longinquus,[3] *far distant.*

longitūdo, dĭnis, f., *length.*

longius, adv., *farther, too far;* longissimē, *farthest, very far.*

longŭrius,[2] *long pole.*

longus,[3] *long;* pedem longus, *a foot long.*

lōrīca, *breast-plate,* hence *breastwork* [lorum = *thong*].

Lucius, a Roman praenomen.

Lucterius, a chieftain of the Cadurci, afterwards given up to Caesar, cc. 5, 7, 8.

lux, lūcis, f., *light;* sub lucem, *about daybreak;* primā lūce, *at dawn.*

M

mācěria, *a wall* (quickly thrown up).

maestus,[3] *mourning, sad.*

măgis, *more* [magnopere, magis, maxime].

magistratus, ūs, *magistrate, magistracy;* magistratum gerere, *hold the post of magistrate.*

magnĭtūdo, ĭnis, f., *greatness, great extent;* m. suppliciorum, *severity of punishments.*

magnŏpěre (also written magno ŏpěrě), adv., *greatly.*

magnus,[3] *great;* magnae copiae, *large forces;* m. imber, *heavy rain.*

maiestās, ātis, f., *greatness, dignity.*

māiores, um, m., *ancestors.*

mālus, i., m., *scaffolding.*

mandare, *give up;* m. se fugae, *give themselves up to flight;* haec mandant centurionibus,

these petitions they entrust to the centurions.

mandātum, *order.*

mānĕ, adv., *in the morning.*

mănēre, mansi, mansum, *remain;* in fide m., *continue loyal.*

mănĭpŭlāres, ium, m., *members of a maniple* or *company* [manipulus = 2 centuries].

mănus, ūs, f., *hand, band of soldiers, force.*

Marcus, a Roman praenomen.

Mars, rtis, m., *the Roman god of war,* hence *military circumstances;* aequo Marte, *on an equal footing.*

māter, tris, f., *mother;* materfamiliae, *matron.*

mātĕria, ae, f. (also materies), *timber, material.*

mātĕriari, dep., *collect timber.*

mātūrare, *hasten.*

mātūrē, adv., *early.*

maximē, adv., *especially, most.*

mĕdiocris,[2] *moderate, fair* (of distance).

mĕdius,[3] *middle;* medio ĭtĭnĕre, *mid-way;* ex mediā caede, *from the midst of the massacre.*

mĕmini (pf. = pres.), *remember,* w. acc. and inf.

mĕmŏria, f., *memory, recollection;* dignus memoriā, *worth remembering.*

mendācium, n., *a lie.*

mens, ntis, f., *mind;* often used in circumlocutions, c. 84, hominum mentes = homines; c. 64, quorum mentes = quos.

mĕrēre (and mĕrēri, mĕrĭtus), *earn, deserve;* optimē meritus de, *deserving thoroughly well of;* esp. *to earn pay* as a soldier, *to serve;* se complures annos meruisse [lit., *get a share of*].

mĕrī-dies, ei, f., *midday, noon* [= medidies, from medius dies; the first *d* changed to *r* for euphony; so arbiter from adbiter].

-met, as *nosmet.* See ego.

mētiri, mensus, dep., *measure out.*

meus,[3] *my, mine.*

mīlĕs, ĭtis, *soldier;* as opp. to equites, *horse soldiers.*

mīlĭtaris,[2] *military;* res militaris, *the art of war.*

mīlĭtia, f., *military service.*

mille, *a thousand.*

mĭnĭmē, adv., *least.*

mĭnor, *smaller, less.*

Minucius. See Basilus.

minuĕre, ui, ūtum, *diminish.*

mĭnus, adv., *less.*

mīrari, dep., *wonder, wonder at.*

mĭserĭ-cordia, *pity.*

miserari, dep., *deplore.*

mītissĭmē, adv., *very gently.*

mittĕre, mīsi, missum, *send, despatch, hurl.*

mŏderari, dep., *keep in order.*

mŏdestia, *subordination.*

mŏdŏ, *only, even.*

mŏdus,[2] *way, manner, method; kind, sort* (eius modi).

moenia, um, n., *walls, fortifications.*

mollire, *soften, loosen.*

mollitia, ae (mollities, ei, f.), *softness.*

mōmentum, *the weight which turns the scale of a balance;* levi momento aestimare, *reckon of slight account* [mŏveo].

mŏnēre, *instruct, warn.*

mons, ntis, m., *mountain, hill.*

mŏrari, dep., *stop, delay.*

mors, rtis, f., *death.*

mos, mōris, m., *custom, habit.*

mōtus, ūs, *disturbance, rising.*

mŏvēre, mōvi, mōtum, *move;* pass. *be influenced.*

mŭlier, ĕris, *woman.*

mūlio, ōnis, m., *muleteer.*

multĭtūdo, dĭnis, f., *great number, multitude.*

multare, *deprive* (by way of punishment).

multus,[3] *much*, pl., *many;* multa nocte, *late at night.*

mūlus,[2] *mule.*

mūnire, *fortify.*

mūnītio, ōnis, f., *fortifying, defence works.*

mūnus, ĕris, n., *office, service.*

mūralis, adj., *used for walls; thrown from walls.*

mūrus,[2] *wall.*

muscŭlus (lit., *little mouse*), *a pent-house.*

mūtare, *change, rectify.*

N

nam, *for* (connected with num as tam with tum).

namque, = nam.

nanciscor, -ci, nactus (nanctus), dep., *obtain, get.*

nasci, or, natus, dep., *be born, spring from.*

nātio, ōnis, f., *nation.*

nātura, f., *nature, character.*

nātus,[2] *son, child* (nascor).

navis, f., *ship.*

nē, particle (1) of prohibition, (2) final, *in order that not, lest;* with quidem = *not even*, the qualified word coming between ne and quidem.

-nĕ, affix to words, implying an interrogation; in double questions followed by an.

nec (neque before a vowel), conj., *neither, nor;* sometimes = et non.

necessario, adv., *necessarily, of necessity.*

necessarius,[3] *necessary, urgent, critical.*

nĕcesse, neut. adj., *necessary* [with sum, fio, and such words].

nĕcessĭtas, ātis, f., *necessity, pressure, need.*

nĕcare, *kill, slaughter.*

ne-cubi (= ne ubi), *lest anywhere.*

nĕfārius,[3] *criminal, wicked* [nefas].

neg-lĕgĕre, lexi, lectum, *neglect.*

nĕgōtiari, dep., *traffic, trade.*

nĕg-ōtĭum, *business, job, effort* [nec, otium].

nēmo, ĭnem, *no one* [g. nullius, abl. nullo].

nēquāquam, adv., *by no means.*

neu, nē-vĕ, conj., *and not, neither.*

neuter,[3] tra, trum (g. -trius, d. -tri), *neither of two;* pl., *neither party.*

nihil, indecl., *nothing.*

nihilo, as from nihilum with comparatives, esp. magis or minus, *in no way* (lit. *by nothing*).

nĭhĭlo-mĭnus, *none the less, notwithstanding.*

nĭmis, adv., *too much.*

nimius,[3] *excessive, too much.*

nĭsĭ, conj., *unless, except.*

nix, nĭvis, f., *snow.*

nōbĭlis,[2] *noble,* esp. of birth [cp. nō-men, no-sco].

nōbilitas, tātis, f., *nobility.*

noctu, adv., *by night, at night.*

nocturnus,[3] *in the night, nightly.*

nōlo, nolle, nolui, *be unwilling, refuse.*

nō-men, ĭnis, n., *name.*

nōmĭnare, *nominate.*

non, adv., *not.*

non-dum, adv., *not yet.*

non-nullus,[3] *some.*

non-numquam, *sometimes.*

nos, plur. of ĕgo, *we.*

no-scĕre, nōvi, nōtum, *learn;* nōvi, *know,* and nōtus,[3] *known.*

noster,[3] *our;* nostri, *our troops.*

nŏvĭtas, tātis, f., *novelty, strangeness.*

nŏvus,[3] *new, strange;* novissimus, *most recent;* novissimi, *the extreme rear.*

nox, ctis, f., *night.*

nūdare, *strip.*

nūdus,[3] *bare, naked.*

nullus,[3] ius, i, *none.*

nŭmĕrus,[2] *number, total.*

numquam, adv., *never.*

nuntiare, *bring tidings, tell.*

nuntius,[2] *news, message, messenger* [= novi-ventius].

nūper, adv., *lately* [novum-per, cp. semper].

nusquam, adv., *nowhere, in no instance.*

O

ob, prep. w. acc., *on account of.*

ob-ĭcĕre, ieci, iectum, *throw in the way.*

oblīquus,[3] *sloping, slanting.*

oblivisci, oblītus, dep. (with gen.), *forget.*

ob-sĕcrare, *earnestly beseech, adjure.*

ob-sĕquentia, *subservience, deference.*

ob-servare, *watch carefully, note.*

ob-sēs, sĭdis, *hostage.*

ob-sessio, ōnis, f., *blockade.*

ob-sĭdēre, sēdi, sessum (lit. *sit over against*), *blockade.*

ob-sĭdio, ōnis, f., *blockade.*

ob-sistĕre, stiti, stitum (with dat.), *resist.*

ob-struĕre, struxi, structum, *block up.*

ob-tempĕrare, *obey* (w. dat.).

ob-testari, dep., *entreat, conjure.*

ob-tĭnēre, tinui, tentum, *hold, occupy.*

ob-vĕnire, vēni, ventum, *come to, fall to lot of.*

ob-viam, adv., *in the way;* with ire, *meet.*

oc-cāsio, ōnis, f., *opportunity.*

oc-cāsus, ūs, *setting* (of the sun).

oc-cīdĕre, cīdi, cīsum, *kill.*

oc-cultare, *hide.*

oc-culĕre (in participle, as adj. and adverb, *hidden, secret, secretly*).

oc-cŭpare, *get before another, anticipate, seize first.*

oc-currĕre, curri, cursum (w. dat.), *meet, counteract; reach* (pluribus locis); *occur, come into the mind.* The pass. used impersonally, occurrebatur ab nostris.

octōni, *eight a piece, eight.*

ŏcŭlus,[2] *eye.*

of-ferre, ob-tŭli, ob-latum, *offer, present.*

Ollovico, ōnis, father of Teutomatus (q. v.).

ŏmittere, mīsi, missum, *leave alone, pass by, throw away.*

omnīno, adv., *altogether.*

omnis,[2] *all, every.*

ŏpes (plur.), f., *wealth, resources.*

ŏpĕra, f., *trouble, work.*

ŏpīnio, ōnis, f., *opinion.*

ŏportēre, ui, *be becoming, proper ; one ought.*

oppĭdāni,[2] *townspeople, inhabitants.*

oppĭdum, *town* (generally *lower town*, as opposed to arx, *citadel*).

op-pōnĕre, pŏsui, positum, *oppose, put opposite.*

op-portūnitās, tātis, f., *opportunity.*

op-portūnus,[3] *suitable, convenient.*

op-prĭmĕre, pressi, pressum, *oppress, crush.*

op-pugnatio, ōnis, f., *assault, method of siege.*

op-pugnare, *attack, assail, lay siege to.*

optĭmus[3] (superl. of bonus), *best.*

ŏpus, ĕris, n., *work, fortification or siege works* (opus esse = *be needful, necessary*).

ōrātio, ōnis, f., *speech, harangue.*

orbis, m. (with terrarum), *world.*

ordo, ĭnis, m., *row, rank.*

ŏrīri, ortus, dep., *rise* (of the sun), *spring from.*

ornāmentum, *ornament, honour.*

ornāre, *deck, honour.*

ōrare, *pray, ask.*

ortus, ūs, *rising* (of the sun).

os-tendĕre, di, tum, *show, point out.*

os-tentatio, ōnis, f., *show, swagger, display.*

os-tentare, *make display, show, parade.*

ōtium, n., *quiet, repose.*

P

pābŭlatio, ōnis, f., *foraging.*

pābŭlum, *forage.*

pābŭlari, dep., *forage.*

pācare, *subdue, quiet.*

pactum, n., *method, plan* [pacisco].

paene, adv., *almost.*

pāgus,[2] *canton.*

pălus, ūdis, f., *marsh.*

pălustris,[2] *marshy.*

pandĕre, pandi, passum, *open wide;* in ptcp. with capillus = *dishevelled*, p. manibus, *with outstretched hands.*

pār, păris, *equal.*

părare, *make ready.*

parcē, adv., *sparingly.*

parcĕre, pĕperci, parsum, *spare* [with dat.].

părens, ntis, *parent.*

părentare, *avenge* [orig. pay offerings to dead parents].

pārēre, *obey* (with dat.).

pars, partis, f., *part, a half.*

partiri, dep., *divide;* as passive, partitis temporibus, *by turns.*

părum, adv., *too little.*

parvus,[3] *small.*

passus, ūs, *pace;* mille passus, sometimes called *a mile*, really = 1,000 *double paces*, about 1,618 yards.

pătēfio, fieri, factus, *be thrown open, exposed.*

pătēre, *lie open, extend.*

păter, patris, *father.*

pătienter, adv., *patiently.*

pătior, păti, passus, dep., *suffer, allow.*

patrōnus,[2] *patron* (in relation to cliens].

pauci,[3] *few.*

paucitas, tātis, f. [lit. *fewness*], *small number.*

paul-ātim, adv., *by degrees, little by little.*

paulisper, adv., *for a short time.*

paulo, *by a little, a little.*

pau-lum, adv., *a little.*

pax, pācis, f., *peace.*

pectus, ŏris, n., *chest, bosom.*

pĕcūnia, f., *money* [pĕcus].

pĕcus, ŏris, n., *cattle* [Caesar prefers this form to -ŭdis, f.].

pĕdes, ĭtis, m., *foot-soldier;* in plural, *infantry.*

pĕdestris,[2] *on foot;* ped. copiae, *infantry.*

pĕditātus, ūs, *infantry.*

pellĕre, pĕpŭli, pulsum, *drive away, rout.*

pĕnes, prep. w. acc., *in power of.*

pĕr, prep. w. acc., *through, throughout, by means of.*

per-angustus,[3] *very narrow.*

per-cipio, ĕre, cēpi, ĉeptum, *see, perceive.*

perdĕre, perdĭdi, perdĭtum, *destroy;* in pass., ptcp. perditi = *vagabonds, ruined villains.*

per-dūcĕre, duxi, ductum, *lead through.*

per-ĕqu itare, *ride throug.*

per-făcĭlis,[2] *very easy.*

per-fero, ferre, tŭli, latum, *endure to the end, carry through.*

per-ficio, ĕre, feci, fectum, *accomplish, finish.*

per-fĭdia, f., *bad faith, perfidy.*

per-fringĕre, fregi, fractum, *break through.*

Pĕr-fŭga, m., *deserter.*

pĕrīclĭtari, dep., *run risk, be in danger.*

pĕrīcŭlōsus,[3] *dangerous.*

pĕrīcŭlum, *trial, danger* [cp. ex-per-ior, peri-tus].

pĕrītus,[3] *practised, skilled.*

per-magnus,[3] *very large.*

per-mănēre, nsi, nsum, in pass. impers., esset permanendum, *had to remain.*

per-miscēre, miscui, mixtum (mistum), *mingle with.*

per-mittĕre, mīsi, missum, *allow, consign.*

per-mŏvēre, mōvi, mōtum, *rouse thoroughly, affect deeply.*

per-pauci,[3] *very few.*

per-pĕti, pessus, dep., *endure to the end.*

perpĕtuo, adv., *constantly, without ceasing.*

perpĕtuus,[3] *unbroken, enduring.*

per-rumpĕre, rūpi, ruptum, *break through.*

per-sĕquor, i, sĕcūtus, dep., *follow up.*

per-spĭcio, ĕre, spexi, spectum, *detect, see through.*

per-stāre, stĭti, stātum, *stand firm.*

per-terrēre, *frighten, greatly alarm.*

per-tinēre, tinui, tentum, *reach, belong to, concern.*

per-turbare, *throw into great confusion, disturb.*

per-văgari, dep., *roam about, patrol.*

per-vĕnire, vēni, ventum, *reach, come to, arrive at* [impers. perventum].

pes, pĕdis, m., *foot.*

pĕtĕre, petivi, petītum, *make for, seek, look for, ask.*

Petronius, a centurion, distinguished in engagement with the Aedui.

pīlum, *javelin;* p. murale, a heavier kind thrown from the walls.

pinna, f., *pinnacle* (on a rampart); lit., *feather, wing.*

pix, pĭcis, f., *pitch.*

plăcēre, impers. placet, placuit (placitum est), *it is determined, decided.*

plānicies,[5] f., *plain, level ground.*

plebs, plēbis, f., *common people.*

plēnus,[3] *full, filled with.*

plērīque,[3] *most.*

plērumque, adv., *for the most part, generally.*

plūs, plūris, *more* [comp. of multus]; only the neuter of the sing. is used, L.P., § 36, note 1.

plŭteus,[2] *breastwork* on ramparts and towns, made of hurdles covered with hides.

poena, f., *penalty, punishment.*

pollĭcēri, pollĭcĭtus, dep., *promise, undertake.*

pollĭcĭtatio, ōnis, f., *promise.*

Pompeius, called 'Magnus,' Caesar's great political rival.

pondus, ĕris, n., *weight.*

pōnĕre, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, *place, station.*

pons, pontis, m., *bridge.*

pŏpulus,[2] *people.*

porta, f., *gate* (of town or camp).

poscĕre, poposci, *demand, require.*

posse, potui, *be able.*

post, prep. w. acc., *after;* adv., *afterwards.*

posteā quam, *after that.*

postĕrus,[3] *next after ;* posteri, *posterity.*

post-quam, *after that* (followed by the perf. indic.).

postrēmo, adv., *lastly* [adv. of postremus, superl. of posterūs].

postŭlare, *demand.*

pŏtens, tentis, *influential.*

pŏtentia, f., *power, influence.*

pŏtestas, tātis, f., *authority, power, magistracy, office.*

pŏtiri, dep., *gain possession, hold* [usu. with abl.].

pŏtius, comp. adv., *rather.*

prae, prep. w. abl., *before.*

prae-acūtus,[3] *sharpened to a point.*

praebēre, *afford, offer* [hăbēre].

prae-cĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, *instruct.*

prae-cĭpitāre, *throw headlong.*

praecipuē, adv., *especially.*

prae-currĕre, cŭcurri (curri), cursum, *go before, anticipate.*

praeda, f., *prey, booty.*

praedari, dep., *rob, plunder.*

prae-dūcĕre, duxi, ductum, *mark out along* (of a wall).

praefectus,[2] *officer*, esp. of cavalry.

prae-fĭcio, feci, fectum, *put in command.*

prae-metuĕre (no pf. or sup.), *fear for another.*

prae-mittĕre, misi, missum, *send before, send in front.*

praemium, n., *reward, prize.*

prae-occŭpare, *seize beforehand.*

prae-părare, *get ready beforehand.*

prae-rumpĕre, rupi, ruptum, *break off;* in ptcp., *broken off, steep.*

prae-sēpire, sepsi, septum, *block up, close.*

prae-s-entia, f., *present;* in praesentia, either abl. of the word, or neut. acc. plur. of praesens.

prae-sentire, sensi, sensum, *perceive beforehand.*

prae-sertim, adv., *especially.*

prae-sĭdium, *a guard, garrison, garrisoned place.*

prae-stare, stĭti, stātum or stĭtum, *be preferable.*

prae-sum, esse, fui, *be at head of;* in ptcp. praesens, *present in person.*

praeter, prep. w. acc., *beyond.*

praeter-eā, adv., *besides.*

praeter-eo, ire, ii, itum, *pass by.*

praeter-mittĕre, mīsi, missum, *pass by, neglect.*

praeter-quam, adv., *besides, except.*

prae-vertĕre, verti, versum, *prevent;* impers. w. dat., praevertendum huic rei.

prae-ustus,[3] *burnt at the end* [uro].

prāvus,[3] *ill-advised, crooked.*

prĕces, f., *prayers* [plural; in sing. the abl. only is classical].

prĕmĕre, pressi, pressum, *press, oppress.*

primus,[3] *first, foremost.*

primo, adv., } *first, in first place.*
prīmum, adv., }

princeps, cĭpis, *chieftain, author, suggester.*

princĭpatus, ūs, *chieftainship.*

prior,[2] *former, in front* [prae].

prius, adv., *before.*

pristĭnus,[3] *former, ancient.*

pro, prep. w. abl., *for* (pro certo), *in front of* (castris), *considering, compared with* (sua laude), *in exchange for.*

prŏbare, *prove, approve.*

pro-cēdĕre, cessi, cessum, *advance.*

proclīnare, *start;* res proclinata, *a cause on the verge of ruin.*

prŏcŭl, adv., *at a distance, far off.*

procumbĕre, cŭbui, *lie, throw oneself, grovel.*

pro-currĕre, cucurri (or curri), cursum, *run forward.*

pro-dĭtio, ōnis, f., *treachery.*

prō-dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *hand on, betray.*

prō-dūcĕre, xi, ctum, *lead forth.*

proeliari, dep., *engage in battle.*

proelium, n., *engagement, battle.*

pro-fectio, ōnis, f., *departure.*

pro-fĕro, ferre, tuli, latum, *bring out.*

pro-ficio, ĕre, feci, fectum, *profit, improve.*

prŏficiscor, sci, profectus, dep., *leave, depart, set out.*

prŏfĭteri, professus, dep., *profess.*

proflīgare, *dash to pieces.*

pro-fŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, *escape, fly from.*

pro-grĕdior, grĕdi, gressus, dep., *advance.*

pro-hĭbēre, *prevent, forbid* [hăbēre].

pro-ĭcio, ĕre, ieci, iectum, *fling forward, throw down;* pro-iectae ad pedes, *prostrate at his feet* [iăcio].

pro-inde, adv., *therefore, and so.*

pro-mĭnēre, ui, *hang over.*

prō-mŏvēre, mōvi, motum, *move forward.*

pro-nuntiare, *give out, announce.*

prŏpe, prep. w. acc., *near, nearly, almost.*

propius, *nearer.*

pro-pellĕre, pŭli, pulsum, *drive before.*

prŏpinquĭtas, tātis, f., *nearness.*

prŏpinquus,[3] *near, at hand; near relative.*

pro-pōnĕre, posui, positum, *set before, propose.*

propter, prep. w. acc., *on account of.*

propter-eā, adv., *on that account.*

pro-pugnātor, ōris, m., *defender.*

pro-pugnare, *defend.*

pro-spectus, ūs, *vision, power of seeing.*

pro-spĭcio, ĕre, spexi, spectum, *provide for.*

pro-sternĕre, stravi, stratum, *lay low.*

pro-tĕrrēre, *frighten off.*

pro-tĭnus, *at once, immediately.*

pro-turbare, *harass, throw into confusion.*

pro-ventus, ūs, *issue, result.*

pro-vĭdēre, vīdi, visum, *foresee, make timely arrangements.*

pro-vinciales, ium, pl., *inhabitants of the Province*, which roughly corresponded with the S.E. corner of modern France. See Geogr. Index.

proximus,[3] *next, nearest, last* (i.e. next before).

publĭcare, *confiscate.*

publicē, *publicly, as state deputies.*

publĭcus,[3] *public;* res p., *the state;* in publicum, *into a public place.*

Publius. See Sulpicius.

pŭdēre, impers., *be ashamed.*

pugna, f., *fight, battle.*

pugnare, *fight.*

pulcher, chra, chrum, *beautiful, fair, noble.*

purgare, *clear* (of removing a bad impression).

pŭtare, *think, imagine.*

Q

quā, adv., *where, by which road.*

quadragēni,[3] *forty each.*

quadringenti,[3] *four hundred.*

quaerĕre, quaesivi, quaesitum, *seek, look for, look into.*

quaestio, ōnis, f., *investigation.*

quam, adv. w. comparatives, *than;* w. superl., *as...as possible.*

quantus, *how great, as great as* [neut. sing. with gen. used as a substantive].

quā-rē, adv., *why, wherefore.*

quartus,[3] *fourth.*

quasi, *as if.*

quattuor, *four.*

quĕ, *and.*

quem-ad-modum, adv., *as, how.*

quĕri, questus, dep., *complain.*

qui, quae, quod, rel. pron., *who, which.*

quī (quae, quod) **cumque**, *whosoever.*

qui-dam (quae, quod), *a certain person.*

quĭdem, *indeed;* ne...quidem, *not even.* See nē.

quies, ētis, f., *rest, repose.*

quiētus,[3] *pacified, at peace.*

quin, *consecutive, so that not, but that* (with subj., L.P., p. 167); w. indic., *moreover* (esp. with etiam).

quin-cunx, cuncis, f., $\frac{5}{12}$ of the as, *five ounces, an arrangement in the form of* 5 *on dice.* See the note, and L.P., p. 130.

quin-dĕcim, *fifteen.*

quingenti,[3] *five hundred.*

quini,[3] *five* (distributively).

quinquāgintā, *fifty.*

quinque, *five.*

quintus,[3] *fifth.*

Quintus. See Cicero.

quis, quae, quid; qui, quae, quod, *who? what? which?*

quis, (qua), quid; qui, quae, quod, *any.*

quisquam, *any one at all.*

quisque, quaeque, quicque (quodque), *each.*

quisquis, quidquid, *whosoever.*

quo, adv., *whither.*

quod, *because, in that* (w. indic.).

quō-mĭnus, *but that;* lit., *by*

which the less (with subj., L.P., p. 167).

quŏn-iam, *since*, w. indic. [= quom, iam].

quŏque, *also*.

quōquĕ-versus, *in any direction, in every direction.*

quot, indecl., *how many, as many as* [the correlative of tot; L.P., p. 23].

R

rādix, īcis, f., *root.*

rāmus,[2] *bough.*

rārus,[3] *in small bodies, here and there.*

rătio, ōnis, f., *plan, policy.*

Rebilus, Gaius Caninius, a *legatus* with a command at Alesia: sent to the Ruteni at the end of B.C. 52.

rĕcens, ntis, *fresh, recruited.*

re-censēre, censui, censum (censitum), *review, count.*

rĕceptācŭlum, n., *refuge, place of retreat.*

rĕceptus, ūs, *retreat, withdrawal.*

recĭdĕre, rēcidi, rĕcāsum, *fall upon, come upon.* [The emphasis is on *cado* rather than on *re.*]

re-cĭpĕrāre, *recover, regain.*

re-cĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, *get back, receive back, receive;* with se, *betake oneself, retreat, find refuge, recover.*

rectus,[3] *straight, direct.*

recte, adv., *properly, nobly.*

recŭpĕrare. See reciperare.

recūsare, *refuse* [causa].

red-dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, *give back, restore, grant.*

rĕdeo, ire, ii, ĭtum, *go back, return.*

rĕd-ĭgĕre, ēgi, actum, *reduce.*

red-integrare, *renew.*

rĕ-dūcĕre, duxi, ductum, *lead back, carry back.*

rĕ-fero, ferre, rettuli, rĕlatum, *bring.*

rĕ-ficio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, *repair, recruit.*

rĕ-fringĕre, frēgi, fractum, *break* (vim fluminis r.).

rĕ-fŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, *escape.*

Reginus, Gaius Antistius, a *legatus* with a command at Alesia: sent at end of B.C. 52 to the Ambivareti.

rĕgio, ōnis, f., *district, way, direction.*

rēgius,[3] *royal.*

regnum, n., *kingdom, absolute sway.*

rĕ-linquĕre, liqui, lictum, *leave.*

relĭquus,[3] *remaining, rest.*

rĕ-mănēre, nsi, nsum, *remain.*

rĕ-mittĕre, mīsi, missum, *send back, resign.*

rĕ-mŏvēre, mōvi, mōtum, *remove, keep at a distance;* in ptcp., *out of the way, remote.*

rēmus,[2] *oar.*

rĕ-nuntiare, *bring back word; nominate.*

rĕ-pellĕre, reppuli, repulsum, *drive back.*

rĕpente, adv., *suddenly.*

rĕpentīnus,[3] adj., *sudden, unexpected.*

rĕpĕrire, repperi, repertum, *find.*

re-plēre, plevi, pletum, *fill.*

rĕ-prehendĕre, di, sum, *blame.*

rĕ-prĭmĕre, pressi, pressum, *check.*

re-pugnāre, *resist.*

rĕ-quirere, quisivi, quisitum, *seek again.*

res,[5] f., *thing, circumstance, action,* etc. [a word usually explained by the word attached to it, as res publica, res frumentaria].

re-scindĕre, rescĭdi, rescissum, *break down.*

re-servare, *keep, keep back.*

re-sīdĕre, sēdi, *settle down, grow calm.*

re-sistĕre, restĭti, restitum, *resist, remain, halt.*

re-spĭcio, ĕre, spexi, spectum, *look to, regard.*

re-spondēre, di, sum, *answer.*

re-stinguĕre, nxi, nctum, *extinguish.*

re-stituĕre, ui, ūtum, *restore, re-establish.*

re-tĭnēre, tinui, tentum, *retain, hold back.*

re-vellĕre, velli, vulsum, *pluck out, tear out.*

re-vertĕre, verti, versum, *turn back;* intr., *return.*

re-vincīre, nxi, nctum, *bind tight, fasten.*

re-vŏcare, *call back, recall.*

rex, rēgis, m., *king.*

rīpa, f., *bank.*

rŏgare, *ask.*

Rōma, f., *Rome.*

Romānus,[3] *Roman.*

rūmor, ōris, m., *report, rumour.*

rursus, adv., *again.*

Rutĭlus,[3] Marcus Sempronius, colleague of Labienus in the winter of B.C. 52.

S

săcerdōs, dōtis, c., *priest.*

saepe-nŭmĕro, adv., *often, many times.*

săgitta, f., *arrow.*

săgittārius,[2] m., *archer.*

saltus, ūs, m., *wooded place, thicket.*

sălus, ūtis, f., *safety.*

sancīre, sanxi, sanctum, *confirm, sanction.*

sanctus,[3] *binding* (as an oath, etc.), *sacred.*

sanguis, ĭnis, m., *blood.*

sānitas, tātis, f., *sound-mindedness.*

sānare, *remedy.*

sarcīna, f. (always in plur.), *soldier's pack.*

sătis, adv., *enough, sufficiently.*

sătis-făcĕre, feci, factum, *satisfy* (w. dat.).

saxum, n., *large stone, rock.*

scāla, f., *ladder* [scando].

scientius (neut. compar. adv. of sciens), *more skilfully.*

scientia, f., *skill, knowledge.*

scorpio, ōnis, m., *engine for throwing missiles.*

scrŏbis [? scrobs], f., *ditch.*

se. See sui.

sĕcare, secui, sectum, *cut.*

sĕcundum, prep. w. acc. (secundum flumen), *along.*

sĕcundus,[3] (lit. *following*), *successful;* secundo flumine, *down stream; second* [sequor].

sĕcūris, is, f., *axe* [sĕcare].

sed, conj., *but, yet.*

sēd-ĭtio, onis, f., *rebellion; disaffection* [se, ire].

Sedulius, chieftain and general of the Lemovices.

sēmita, f., *path, way.*

semper, adv., *always.*

Sempronius. See Rutilus.

sĕnatus, ūs, *the senate* [sĕnex].

sēni,[3] *six a piece.*

sententia, f., *opinion, vote.*

sentire, sensi, sensum, *be of opinion, experience, form an opinion, deem right.*

sēpărā-tim, adv., *separately.*

sē-părare, *separate.*

septen-trio, onis, m., *North* [the seven stars near the N. pole star].

septĭmus,[3] *seventh.*

septingenti,[3] *seven hundred.*

sĕqui, secutus, dep., *follow.*

servīre, *devote oneself to.*

servĭtūs, tūtis, f., *slavery, servitude.*

servare, *keep.*

servus,[2] *slave.*

sescenti,[3] *six hundred.*

seu, *whether*, cp. sive.

sĕvērĭtas, tātis, f., *severity.*

sēvum, n., *suet, fat.*

sex, *six.*

Sextius, Titus, a *legatus*, who took a prominent part at Gergovia: sent in winter of B.C. 52 to the Bituriges.

si, *if, whether.*

sic, *so, thus.*

sīc-ut, *just as.*

signĭfĭcātio, ōnis, f., *meaning.*

signĭfĭcare, *mean.*

signum, n., *sign;* signa, *standards.*

sĭlentium, n., *silence.*

silva, f., *wood.*

silvestris,[2] *wooded.*

sĭmĭlis,[2] *like.*

sĭmĭlĭtūdo, ĭnis, f., *likeness.*

sĭmŭl, *at the same time, therewith;* with atque, *so soon as.*

sĭmŭlātio, ōnis, f., *mere show, pretence.*

sincērē, adv., *truthfully* (sine, cēra).

sĭnĕ, prep. w. abl., *without.*

singŭlaris,[2] *singular, single.*

singŭli,[3] *one each, each.*

sinister, tra, trum, *left, on the left.*

sĭtus, ūs, m., *site, position.*

si-ve. See seu.

sōl, sōlis, *sun.*

sōlācium, n., *solace, comfort.*

sŏlēre, sŏlĭtus sum, *be accustomed, be wont.*

sollertia, f., *skill* [sollus = totus].

sollĭcĭtare, *try, solicit, harass;* s. pecuniā, *bribe.*

sollĭcĭtūdo, ĭnis, f., *anxiety.*

sōlus[3] [gen. solius, dat. soli], *alone.*

sŏlum, n., *ground, bottom of ditch.*

sŏnĭtus, ūs, *sound, noise.*

spătium, n., *distance, interval.*

spĕcies,[5] f., *appearance, assumed appearance.*

spectare, *look at, face.*

spērare, *hope.*

spes, spei, f., *hope.*

spŏliare, *rob, deprive.*

sponte, adv. [but with *suus* frequently attached as to a subst. in abl., *sponte sua*], *of one's own will.*

stăbĭlire, *make secure.*

stătim, adv., *immediately.*

stătio, ōnis, f., *sentry.*

stătuere, *determine, arrange.*

stătus, ūs, *state, condition.*

stĭmulus,[2] *caltrop* [mil. instrument for injuring feet of horses].

stipendiarius,[3] *tributary.*

stīpendium, n., *tribute* [stips, pendo].

stīpĕs, ĭtis, m., *block of wood, log.*

strāmentum, n., *that which is strewn,* hence *pack-saddle.*

stŭdēre, *attend to, take pains.*

stŭdium, n., *zeal, energy, earnest desire.*

stultĭtia, f., *folly.*

sub, prep. (with abl.), *under;* (with acc.) *about;* sub vesperum, *at eventide.*

sub-dŏlus,[3] *rather treacherous.*

sub-eo, ii, ire, ĭtum, *undergo, come close under.*

sub-ĭcio, ĕre, ieci, iectum, *subject, subdue.*

sub-ĭgĕre, ēgi, actum, *compel.*

sub-ire. See subeo.

sŭbĭto, adv., *suddenly.*

sub-lĕvare, *relieve.*

sublĭca, f., *pile, prop.*

sub-luĕre, lūtum (no perf.), *wash the foot of.*

sub-sĕqui, secutus, dep., *follow up.*

subsĭdium, n., *help, reinforcement.*

sub-trăhere, traxi, tractum, *draw away below.*

sub-vectio, ōnis, f., *conveyance, transport.*

sub-vĕnire, vēni, ventum, *come up to help.*

suc-cēdĕre, cessi, cessum, *take the place of.*

suc-cendĕre, di, sum, *set fire to.*

suc-cumbĕre, cubui, cubitum, *give away to.*

suc-currĕre, curri, cursum, *come up to help.*

sŭdis, f., *stake.*

sūdor, ōris, m., *sweat, labour.*

suffĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, *be sufficient, be adequate.*

suf-frāgium, n., *vote.*

sui, se, sibi, reflexive pron., *him, her, it, themselves.*

Sulpicius, Publius, left at Matisco, *rei frumentariae causa*, at end of B.C. 52.

sum, esse, fui, *am.*

sūmĕre, mpsi, ptum, *take, take on oneself.*

summa, f., *supreme command*, [gen. in phrase s. imperii], summa victoriae *crown of victory.*

sum-mittere, mīsi, missum, *put under, submit.*

sum-mŏvēre, mōvi, motum, *move back, move out of the way.*

summus,[3] *highest, completest.*

sŭpĕrior, *higher, former* [sŭper].

sŭpĕrare, trans., *conquer;* intr. *survive.*

sup-pĕtĕre, ivi (ii), ītum, *be at hand, suffice.*

sup-plēmentum, n., *supplement, additional force.*

sup-plĭcatio, ōnis, f., *public service of thanksgiving.*

sup-plĭcium, n., *punishment.*

sup-portare, *bring up, convey.*

suprā, adv., *above.*

sus-cipio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, *undertake.*

suspicio, ōnis, f., *suspicion.*

sus-tentare, v.a., *support, endure.*

sus-tĭnēre, tinui, tentum, *withstand, keep up.*

suus,[3] *his, her, its, their own.*

T

tăbernāculum, n., *tent.*

tālea, *stick, stake.*

tālis,[2] *such.*

tam, *so.*

tămĕn, *yet, however.*

tandem, *at length;* in questions, *pray.*

tantŭlus,[3] *so small, so trifling.*

tantundem, *just, so much.*

tantus,[3] *so great, so much.*

tardare, *delay, check.*

tectum, n., *roof, dwelling.*

tĕgere, texi, tectum, *cover.*

tēlum, n., *missile.*

tĕmĕre, adv., *rashly.*

tĕmĕrĭtas, tātis, f., *rashness.*

tempestas, tātis, f., *storm, state of weather.*

temptare, *try, attempt.*

tempus, ŏris, n., *time, season;* tempŏra, *hours.*

tendĕre, tetendi, tensum (tentum), *stretch out*, hence *pitch a tent.*

tĕnĕbrae, f. plur., *darkness.*

tĕnēre, tenui, tentum, *hold.*

tĕnuĭtas, tātis, f., *scarcity, poverty.*

tĕres, ĕtis, *tapering, slight, smooth and round.*

tergum, n., *back, rear;* a tergo, *in the rear.*

terni,[3] *three each.*

terra, f., *earth, ground, land;* orbis terrarum, *world.*

terrēre, v.a., *frighten;* pass. *be alarmed.*

terrĭtare, *cause fear.*

terror, ōris, m., *alarm, panic.*

tertius,[3] *third.*

testis, c., *witness.*

testūdo, ĭnis, f., *tortoise* [see c. 85, note].

Teutomatus, chieftain, king of the Nitioborges who joined Vercingetorix and was nearly taken prisoner while asleep.

tĭmēre, *fear, be afraid.*

tĭmor, ōris, m., *fear, alarm.*

Titus. See Labienus and Sextius.

tŏlĕrare, *endure.*

tollĕre, sustuli, sublatum, *lift up, take away.*

tormentum, *capstan, catapult,* a large military engine [torqueo].

tot, indecl. adj., *so many.*

totĭdem, adv., *so many times.*

tōtus[3] [gen. totius, dat. toti], *whole, all.*

trabs, trăbis, f., *beam.*

trā-dere, didi, ditum, *hand over, deliver up.*

trā-dūcĕre, duxi, ductum, *lead over, carry across.*

tra-ĭcio, ĕre, ieci, iectum, *pierce through, strike.*

trans, prep. with acc., *across.*

tran-scendĕre, di, sum, *climb over, board.*

trans-eo, ire, ii, ĭtum, *cross.*

trans-fĕro, ferre, tuli, latum, *transfer.*

trans-fĭgere, fixi, fixum, *pierce.*

trans-fŏdĕre, fōdi, fossum, *transfix.*

trans-grĕdior, i, gressus, dep., *cross over.*

trans-ĭtus, ūs, *passage across.*

trans-mittĕre, mīsi, missum, *send across.*

trans-portare, *convey across.*

Trebonius, Gaius, *a legatus*, left to complete matters at surrender of Vellaunodunum; has a command at Alesia.

tres, tria, *three.*

trĭbūnus,[2] *military tribune.*

trĭbuĕre, ui, ūtum, *assign.*

trī-duum, n., *space of three days.*

trīni, *three* [= tres, with words not used in the sing. or used in a different sense, *e.g.*, trina castra].

tri-pertīto, adv., *in three divisions.*

truncus,² *trunk.*

tŭba, f., *trumpet* (long and straight, used for the infantry).

tuēri, tuitus, dep., *protect.* See tutus.

Tullius. See Cicero.

tum, adv., *then.*

tŭmultuari, dep., *make a bustle*, used impers.

tŭmultuosē, adv., *noisily*, comp. adv. tumultuosius.

tŭmultus, ūs, *noise, tumult, confusion.*

turma, f., *squadron of cavalry.*

turpis,² *foul, disgraceful*; turpiter, adv., *basely.*

turris, f., *tower.*

tūto, adv., *safely.*

tūtus,³ *safe* [tueor].

U

ŭbi, adv., *where, anywhere.*

ullus³ [gen. ullius, dat. ulli], *any.*

ultĕrior, *more remote, farther.*

ultĭmus, *last, most remote.*

ultro, lit. *to a place beyond ; of one's own accord* [ollus = ille].

ŭlŭlatus, ūs, *howling, loud cry.*

ŭmĕrus,² *shoulder.*

umquam, adv., *ever.*

ūnā, adv., *together.*

undĭque, adv., *on all sides.*

ūnĭversus,³ *universal, all.*

ūnus³ [gen. unius, dat. uni], *one.*

urbānus,³ *of the city* (i.e. Rome).

urbs, urbis, f., *town, city.*

ūsĭtātus,³ adj., *customary* [orig. participle of usitari].

ūsus, ūs, *custom, experience, use, service.*

usque, adv., *even, right up.*

ut (ŭti), *in order that, so that* (w. subj.) ; *as, when* (w. indic.) ; *for instance, inasmuch.*

ŭterque³ [gen. utriusque, dat. utrique], *both.*

ūtor, i, usus, dep., *make use of, use* (w. abl.).

ūtĭlis,² *useful, serviceable.*

ūtĭlitas, tātis, f., *serviceableness.*

utrimque, *on both sides.*

uxor, ōris, f., *wife.*

V

văcuus,³ *empty, unoccupied.*

vădum, n., *ford, shallow.*

văgari, dep., *wander, patrol.*

vălēre, *avail, have influence, be strong.*

Valerius. See Donnotaurus.

Valetiacus, brother of Cotus (q. v.).

vălētūdo, ĭnis, f., *poor health.*

valles, is, f., *valley.*

vallum, n., *rampart.*

vallus,[2] *stake.*

variĕtas, tātis, f., *variety.*

vărius,[3] *various, different.*

vĕhĕmenter, adv., *vehemently.*

vĕl, *even.*

vĕnia, f., *pardon.*

vĕnīre, vēni, ventum, *come.*

Vercassivellaunus, chief and leader of the Arverni; assaults Roman camp; is taken alive.

Vercingetorix, chief of the Arverni; headed a powerful insurrection against Roman power; besieges Gorgobina; induces Bituriges to burn their villages; present at Avaricum, Gergovia, and Alesia; surrenders to Caesar.

vereri, dep., *be afraid.*

vēro, *in truth, really.*

versari; versari inter equites, *ride;* in pass., *be occupied, be busy.*

vertĕre, verti, versum, *turn.*

vesper, pĕri (pĕris),[2 and 3] *evening.*

vester, tra, trum, *your, yours.*

vestīgium, n., *instant* (of time), [usually=*footstep, trace*].

vestire, *clothe.*

vestis, f., *garment.*

vestītus, ūs, *clothing.*

vĕtare, vetui, vetitum, *forbid.*

vĕtus, ĕris, *ancient, old.*

via, f., *road, way.*

victor, ōris, m., *conqueror.*

victoria, f., *victory.*

vīcus,[2] *village.*

vĭdēre, vidi, visum, *see.*

vĭgĭlia, f., *watch* (sometimes a night-watch).

vīmen, ĭnis, *withe.*

vincĕre, vīci, victum, *conquer.*

vincŭlum, n., *chain, imprisonment.*

vindĭcare, *adjudge.*

vīnea, f., *mantlet, shed* (for protecting troops advancing against a town).

vir, vĭri, *man.*

Viridomarus, an Aeduan chieftain, informs Caesar of the revolt of the Aedui; sets Bibracte on fire; unwillingly acts as subordinate to Vercingetorix; conspicuous in the revolt of Gaul.

vĭrītim, *man by man.*

virgultum, n., *twig.*

vis (vim, vi), f., *violence, force;* plur. vires, *strength.*

vīta, f., *life.*

vivus,[3] *alive.*

vix, adv., *scarcely.*

vŏcare, *call.*

vŏlo, velle, vŏlui, *wish, will, intend, mean.*

vŏluntas, tātis, f., *will, wish.*

vos, n. and acc. plur. of tu, *you.*

vulgo, adv., *commonly.*

vulgus,[2] m. and n., *people, common people.*

vulnĕrare, *wound.*

vulnus, ĕris, n., *wound.*

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

form (der. from *are*='on'; *mori*, *mor*, *muir*='the sea') is older than *Armoricae*.

Arverni (cc. 7, 8), powerful Keltic tribe in modern *Auvergne*, capital Gergovia. They, like the Romans, claimed descent from the Trojans; they strove with the Aedui for the hegemony of Gaul.

Atrebătes (c. 75), Belgic tribe in modern *Artois:* capital Nemetacum (*Arras*).

Aulerci, a large Keltic tribe in several divisions:—(1) **Aulerci Brannovīces** (c. 75) (*Briennois* on the *Loire?*), near their patrons the Aedui. (2) **A. Diablintes**, in the province of *Maine*. (3) **A. Cenomăni** (c. 75), S.E. of the Diablintes. (4) **A. Eburovīces** (c. 75), in modern *Perche* in Normandy, capital Mediolanum (now *Evreux*).

Avaricenses, inhabitants of Avaricum.

Avaricum (cc. 13, 15, 17, 28, 31, 47, 52), now *Bourges*, capital of the Bituriges on the river Avara (*Evre*), in a rich country, surrounded by morasses.

Bellovaci (cc. 59, 75), brave Belgic tribe between the *Seine*, *Somme*, and *Oise;* their capital is now *Beauvais*.

Bibracte (cc. 55, 63), capital of the Aedui, Caesar's winter quarters, lying on the hill *Beuvray*, between the *Saône* and *Loire*. The inhabitants afterwards changed their abode to the town which lay a little west at the foot of the hill, called Augustodunum, now *Autun* in the dep. Saône-et-Loire.

Bituriges, a Keltic tribe in two branches:—(1) **B. Vibisci**, on the banks of the *Garonne* in modern *Médoc*, with capital Burdigala (*Bordeaux*), a place of considerable commerce, afterwards the seat of learning. (2) **B. Cubi** (cc. 5, 15), in modern *Berry*, *Bourbonnais*, and *Touraine;* possessed iron mines and were skilled in mining and working of metal. Chief towns Noviodunum and Avaricum; burnt down more than twenty of their towns in one day.

Boii (c. 9), a powerful and migratory Keltic tribe; one part of them joined with the Helvetii was with these conquered by Caesar and settled among the Aedui; *civitas exigua et infirma*, c. 17; capital Gorgobĭna.

Brannovīces. See Aulerci.

Eburovices. See A u l e r c i.

Elăver (cc. 34, 35, 53), the *Allier*, tributary of the *Loire*, rising in the *Cevennes;* its N. part divides the Bituriges from the Boii.

Eleuteti (c. 75), one of the tribes under the sway of the Arverni.

Gabăli (cc. 64, 75), Keltic tribe, clients of the Arverni; in *Géraudan* in the *Cevennes*.

Gallia, the lands of the Kelts or Gauls [Κέλται, Γαλάται, Galli] in Caesar's time fell into two main divisions:—(1) **G. citerior** (or **Cisalpina**), the north part of Italy including the basin of the Po, occupied by Gallic tribes from about B.C. 400. [Called *Gallia togata.*] (2) **G. ulterior** (or **transalpina**), roughly corresponding to modern *France*, but also including the greater part of *Switzerland*, the *Netherlands*, and that part of *Germany* which lies W. of the *Rhine*. [The threefold division of G. t r a n s a l p i n a was Aquitani, Belgae, Celtae; see also Provincia.]

Gergovia (cc. 4, 34, 36, 41, 44-53), town (probably capital, c. 4) of the Arverni, on a spur of the *Auvergne* range, about four miles S. of *Clermont*, rising about 2,200 feet. Precipitously overhanging the *Allier* valley in the E., and the streamlets *Artières* in the N., and *Auzon* in the S., its only approach is at the S.W., through a narrow defile (*les Goules*, c. 44, 3), which connects it with the heights of *Risolles*, which again, by a second defile at the village *Opme* (here were the Gallic entrenchments mentioned c. 44. 5), are connected with the *Puy de Guioux* and the main line of the *Auvergne*. The flat tableland on which the city lay (c. 36) forms a fairly regular rectangle, measuring a little over 1,500 yards from W. to E. and over 500 from N. to S. The precipices, steepest on the N. and E., less abrupt on S. (hence Caesar made his attack here), are broken by more or less wide terraces on which the camps of the Gauls (mentioned in 36. 2, 46. 3) lay. Between the S. foot of the hill and the *Auzon* rises a steep, isolated hill, *La Roche Blanche*, on which stood Caesar's smaller camp (36, 49). His main camp was pitched E.S.E. of the *Allier*, on a slight eminence which rises from the plain N. of the village *Orcet*. The old name is still kept in the demesne Gergovia on the E. of the hill.

Germania, according to the Romans, bounded by the Rhine, Danube, Weichsel, and ocean.

Gorgobīna (c. 9), town of the transplanted Boii, who had settled down among the Aedui. Perhaps = *Charlieu* on the *Loire*, or *Gergeau*, near *Orléans*. [According to v. Göler (i. 237) *Guerche*, W. of the *Allier*, S. of *Bourges;* according to Napoleon III., *St. Parize le Chalet*, between the *Allier* and *Loire.*]

Harudes. Between the Rhine, Main, and Danube.

Helvetii, a brave Keltic people between the Jura, Lake of Geneva, Rhone, and Rhine, as far as Lake Constance; in four cantons (p a g i).

Helvii (cc. 8, 64), a Keltic tribe in 'the Province,' among the Cévennes, in modern *Vivarez* or *Languedoc*. Their city, A l b a A u g u s t a (now *Alps*) near *Viviers*.

Hispania Citerior (c. 55), horses got thence.

Lemovices (cc. 4, 75), Keltic tribe in modern *Limousin*, capital A u g u s t o r i t u m (*Limoges*).

Lexovii (c. 75), one of the Aremoric states at the mouth of the Seine; capital N o v i o m a g u s (*Lisieux*) in Normandy.

Liger (cc. 5, 11, 53, 55, 56), *Loire*, separated the Bituriges from Aedui, receives the *Allier*.

Lingones (cc. 9, 63, 66), Keltic tribe among the *Vosges*, at the sources of the *Meuse* (*Maas*) and *Marne*, separated by the *Saône* from the Sequani; capital A n d e m a t u n n u m, later L i n g o n e s, now *Langres*.

Lutetia (c. 57), town of the Parisii, on an island in the Seine, near Paris.

Mandubii (cc. 68, 78), Keltic tribe N. of the Aedui, capital A l e s i a.

Matisco (c. 90), town of the Aedui, on the *Saône*, now *Mâcon*.

Mediomatrīces, or -**ci** (c. 75), Keltic tribe, E. of the Remi, S. of the Treveri, on the German frontier, capital D i v o - d u r u m, later M e l t i s, now *Metz*.

Metiosedum (cc. 38 f.), town of the Senones, on an island in the *Seine*. [The later name Melodunum (*Melun*), which stands in many mss., applied originally only to the suburb on the right bank opposite Metiosedum itself, but in course of ages was transferred to the whole town.]

Morĭni (cc. 75, 76), Belgic coast tribe, from the *Scheldt* to *Boulogne* in *Picardy*. [Verg. *Aen*. 8. 727, *extremique hominum Morini*.]

Narbo (c. 7), *Narbonne*, flourishing commercial town of the Volcae Arecomici in the Province on the Atax (*Aude*). B.C. 118, L. Licinius Crassus founded a colony there, and from it 'the Province' gained the name Gallia Narbonensis.

Nervii (c. 75), warlike Belgic tribe, W. of the Menapii, from the coast reaching S. to the Silva Arduenna; capital Bagacum (*Bavay*).

Nitiobrŏges (cc. 7, 31, 75), Aquitanian tribe on both banks of the Oltis (*Lot*); capital Aginnum (*Agen*) on the Garonne.

Noviodunum: 1. (cc. 12, 13), of the Bituriges Cubi, W. of the Loire, N.W. of Avaricum. [Göler makes it *Nouan-le-Fuzélier;* others *Neuvy-sur-Barangeon;* Napoleon, *Sancerre.*] 2. (c. 55), of the Aedui, on the right bank of the Loire = *Nevers*. [-dun in Keltic = 'a hill.']

Ocĕănus : 1. The *Atlantic*. 2. *North Sea*.

Osismi (c. 75), one of the Aremoric States, in *Brittany*.

Parisii. See Lutetia.

Petrocorii (c. 75), *Périgord*, Keltic tribe on the right bank of the *Garonne ;* capital Vesunna = *Périgueux*.

Pictŏnes (cc. 4, 75), Keltic tribe, between the Santoni and the Loire.

Provincia, still called *Provence*, see the Map of Gaul, also under Narbo.

Raurĭci (c. 75), small Keltic tribe on S. bank of the Rhine